The New-York Times.

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SPIRIT OF THE CANVASS.

Greeley's Scheme to Pension the Rebel Soldiers.

Democrats from All Sections Joining the Republican Ranks.

Parson Brownlow's Compliments to the Jersey City Democrats.

Troubles of the Recreant Senator from Illinois.

The Arkansas Republicans on Parties in the South.

The Great Republican Meeting To-morrow Night—The Arrangements all Completed.

The Great Republican mass-meeting takes place to-morrow evening at the large hall of Cooper Union. The simple arrangements that were necessary are all completed, and there will no doubt be a very large attendance. No flaming posters or "gutter-snipes" have been issued, and the only advertising is an announcement in the principal papers of the fact that Hon. Roscoe Conkling will speak, which is deemed sufficient. Mr. Conkling will be the only speaker, unless there should be a general and imperative call for speeches from some others of the distinguished gentlemen who will be present. His address will be upon the vital questions of the day.

The Committee having charge of the meeting is a special one chosen by the Central Committee from the twenty-one Assembly Districts, one member from each. The various subcommittees have ordered flags, transparencies, &c., and engaged a band of music, but had not decided, on Saturday, that fireworks were necessary. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz has been mentioned as the presiding officer of the meeting, but no final arrangement on this point has been announced. There are not likely to be any formal resolutions adopted, but the expression of the sentiment of the assemblage will doubtless be earnest and emphatic enough without this usual accompaniment of popular meetings.

Pensions for Rebel Soldiers.

Greeley's recent Southern tour daily gains more and more significance. The La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* calls to mind how, in his speech at Vicksburg, he said he hoped the time would come when the soldier who fought with Lee and Johnson would occupy as proud a position in the hearts of the American people as the soldier that fought under Grant and Sherman. Then Lee, Johnson and Jeff. Davis should be revered, honored and trusted as much as Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock, or any of the officers who fought to save the country they sought to destroy. And the *Republican* says: "The sentiment he expressed at Vicksburg was caught up by rebels everywhere. Since his nomination these rebels declare their determination to ask for a pension for the rebel soldiers, the same as now given to the Union soldiers, and they use this as one of the arguments to induce Confederate soldiers to vote for Greeley." Greeley's letter to Carmichael should be remembered in this connection.

Delaware Democrats Refuse Crow.

From all sections come reports of Democrats repudiating Greeley. As for Delaware, the Wilmington *Commercial* speaks thus decidedly: "In this State, we have information, daily, of Democrats who will not vote for Greeley. There are hundreds of them in each county. On the other hand, there are no additions to the baker's dozen of "Liberal" Republicans. The attempt to demoralize the Republican organization in Delaware is a dead, total failure."

An Ohio Democratic Legislator Bolts.

We learn from the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, that Hon. Thomas Duncan Stiles, Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, has written a column communication to the Greenville *Democrat*, repudiating Greeley and Brown. He says the nominations absolve all honest Democrats from party fealty, and leaves them free to act as they see fit.

Michigan Democrats Opposing the Tammany Candidate.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle*, speaking of the Democrats in that locality who refuse to support the Greeley ticket, says: "When such men as Ex-Mayor J. W. Champlin, Ex-Mayor W. T. Powers, Ex-Mayor L. H. Randall, Railroad President D. P. Clay, George W. Thayer, Robert Hilton, John F. Godfrey, and others whom we might name, declare with the utmost positiveness and emphasis they will not vote the Greeley ticket, their declaration means something."

Who Were Meant?

The Cincinnati *Times* inquires what "soldiers and sailors" were meant by the crowd at Cincinnati and Baltimore, which united in this declaration: "We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall detract from their justly-earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism."

Tammany's Old Allies.

Some of the assistance which Tammany received in its organized villainy, before it was overthrown by an aroused people, is thus alluded to by the Providence *Journal*: "This great engine of corruption, Tammany, was not supported wholly by the Democratic Party. That would indeed have been hardly possible. No one party, unassisted, could have kept up such corruption. It was necessary not only to secure one party, but to silence others; and thus a combination was formed of men, who, by their conduct, acquired the title of 'Tammany Republicans.' In fact, Tammany could not have gone on without them; and they, of course, received a reasonable share of the plunder stolen from the people. It was the business of these men, without making known their connection with Tammany, to control, as far as possible, the primary meetings and the organization of the Republicans, and to protect Tammany from the hostility of the Republican Party. They added to all the infamous qualities of the Tammany leaders the vices of meanness and treachery. They differed from the real Tammany man as a sneak thief does from a highway robber. These men are all for the Cincinnati nomination; they are high on the list of 'reformers;' they are troubled at the corruptions of the administration, and cannot place confidence in Gen. Grant. They will vote for Greeley."

Grant in Clinton County.

The Plattsburg *Sentinel* publishes a long list of signers to a call to organize a Grant and Wilson Club there, and says: "These names were picked up right on the principle streets, in our village, and with no special effort at thoroughness. We thought we would just publish a few names to show what we can do, and to show that there is no disaffection in Plattsburg, worth mentioning, on the Greeley question, except in the Democratic ranks. We came across more Democrats right in the village of Plattsburg who say they will not vote for Greeley than we know of Greeley Republicans in the whole county. Quite a number of these Democrats have signed this call. By reading this list over the names of prominent Republicans will be found who have been claimed for Greeley."

Republican State Convention in Tennessee.

The Tennessee Republican Committee held a meeting in Nashville, on the 16th inst., and decided to call a State Convention in that City on Wednesday, Sept. 4, to nominate candidates for Governor, Congressman for the State at large, and electors. The correspondent of the Knoxville *Chronicle* says that the reports brought from the various districts of the State are very encouraging. The Democracy is unquestionably demoralized more than is generally supposed, over the surrender at Baltimore. The disaffected Democrats are not as noisy as the disaffected Republicans, but they outnumber the latter ten to one. Very many prominent Democrats were mentioned as expressing in private the utmost disgust for the shameless Baltimore bargain with Greeley.

Give Us the Names.

Now that the Cincinnati Convention platform has been swallowed by the Democracy and is puffed and heralded as the "noblest expression of high purposes and great principles ever uttered." will the managers of that affair please comply with a request we have heretofore made and now repeat. What we want is a list of the "delegates" to that august assemblage. Surely there was such a document. It came on to the stage as a part of the report of the Committee on Credentials, but before any agile reporter could get hands on the document, it was spirited away, and has not since been seen. Earnest and repeated applications for it afterward, only resulted finally in the answer that it could not be found. Surely there can be no objection to giving to the world officially the authors of this "great declaration of principles." We will hand their names down to posterity, if we can only have them, and we will agree to begin the list with the most illustrious, such as Warmoth, Scoville, Burbridge, Ashley, Col. Sayre, Cochrane, Dr. Jaques, or still others, distinguished for abortions, political and otherwise. But let us have the list. If the *Tribune*, which is not an organ, and has, therefore, never printed it, will only send it to us, we will lay it before the world with emendations, corrections and biographical notes. Let us by all means have the record of that "stately parliamentary assemblage." If we find a single office-seeker or removed office-holder among them, we will bring him at once to public notice, so that the list of patriots may stand purged of all corruptions.

The Fighting Parson on the Baltimore Nomination.

Granville Moody, the eloquent Methodist war-preacher of Ohio, pitches into the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with fervent heat, for its slanders against the President. He recapitulates the services of the President to the country with graphic power, and subsequently in a private letter thus epitomizes the action at Baltimore:

"Yesterday, (10th,) the Democratic Party died in Baltimore for want of patriotism, loyalty and common honesty. It committed suicide, and political 'body-jerkers'—'grave-yard resurrectionists'—sewed the head of the old weathercock, Horace Greeley, on to the galvanized but lifeless body, and, in their unlucky night-work, got it on wrong side foremost, and set it up, like Dagon, in their political temple—a double death indeed—the death of the Democracy and the death of Greeley!"

Hon. Charles Atwater, of Connecticut.

Hon. Charles Atwater, one of the Vice-Presidents at the great meeting in New-Haven, Thursday evening, was at the last State election in April, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, on the ticket with Dick Hubbard. Mr. Atwater is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of New-Haven, and his accession to Grant, in connection with Hon. Thos. H. Bond, has produced no little sensation among the Greeleyites of Connecticut.

Parson Brownlow's Compliments to the Jersey City Democrats.

The "New-Jersey Democratic Club," whatever that may be, sent Senator Brownlow some Democratic documents for distribution the other day. The Parson declines to distribute them. He says: "The Jersey City Club has mistaken its man. I don't circulate Democratic documents, knowing that they abound with falsehoods and slanders of the best men in the country. Anything having the taste, smell, looks or purposes of Democracy is offensive to me." There is a great deal more of it.

A Picture from Life.

Before he has got half through, the reader will know just who is meant by the Boston *Globe* when it says: "He is a weak and vacillating man; he is in the hands of corrupt and unprincipled managers; the worst elements of secession and rebellion, made rancorous by defeat, offer him the balance of power as the price of his subserviency."

A Greeley Flag.

Somebody has thrown out at Lowell, Mass., what is called a Greeley and Brown flag, which is thus described: "It is 12 by 22 feet, and bears on the top the motto—'Dolly Varden,' and on the bottom, 'Anything to beat Grant.' It is made of six stripes of highly colored 'Dolly Varden' prints, alternated with stripes of black, green and blue, and on each side hangs a shield with the initials of the Club, W. A., and below these a white hat."

Trumbull.

Trumbull's tribulations excite no sympathy in the St. Louis *Democrat*. In fact that sensible journal shows up a few of his many inconsistences, and then in the most heartless way proceeds to says; "But what chiefly exasperates Trumbull to envy, hatred and uncharitableness is a consciousness of the fact that his time has come. He is one of the dead ducks of American politics. An exaggerated estimate of his own power and popularity persuaded him to the betrayal of his political trust. He thought he held the Republican Party of Illinois at least, if not of the Union, in the hollow of his hand. The Cincinnati Convention ought to have disabused him on this point. He could at no time get even a majority of the vote of his own State, after he had worked for months in selecting the delegates. He had to retire ignobly from the contest. Then at Springfield he dare not make the race for Governor against Dick Oglesby. He knew the people of Illinois too well to risk their verdict on him as a man or a politician. His last hope is re-election to the Senate; but in this, too, he is destined to disappointment."

The Parties in the South.

The Republican Committee of Arkansas have issued an address, in which they say: "There are but two great political parties to-day, and their component parts are as distinctive now as they were then. So far as the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the nation is concerned, Republicans will have no difficulty in recognizing their commander; and so far as his opponent is concerned, Republicans will have no difficulty in recognizing who he is and what he aims at, if they will but observe the troops under his command. Under and around the standard of Mr. Greeley can be found those who, in the canvass of 1868, proposed to overthrow, at the point of the Federal bayonet, the State Governments now in existence in the ten Southern States, and thus inaugurate another scene of bloody conflict, and drench the State in fraternal gore, to the end that the friends of rebellion might reap the fruit of a warfare, which had for its object the perpetuation of slavery, and the oppression and degradation of the white laboring masses of the South."

Good News from Mississippi.

An intelligent observer, who has just returned to New-Orleans from an extensive tour throughout Mississippi, has informed the *National Republican* of that city that the State is overwhelmingly for Grant, and that the Republicans are daily receiving accessions from the Democratic Party since the Baltimore Convention. As between Grant and Greeley, those who served in the Confederate army and carried their muskets faithfully to the end, are for Grant, if for no other reason than that they respect the soldier who met them on the field of battle. Those who were blockade runners, home guards, conscript officers, commissaries, with the office-seekers, are all for Greeley, because they want a new deal. The Republicans expect to carry five of the six Congressional Districts in the State, and put the majority for Grant and Wilson at a high figure.

More Cheering News from Maine.

The Lewiston *Journal* has received cheering reports of the political situation in Maine, and says as the canvass develops the prospects constantly brighten. Speaking in detail it says: "In Piscataquis County only three persons who have been counted as Republicans have declared for Greeley. The party is a unit for Grant and Wilson, and there is not a little dissatisfaction among honest Democrats with the Zebra ticket. Aroostook County will give a stronger vote for Grant and Wilson than ever before. Diligent inquiry and advices from various parts of the county have developed only one Republican who declares for Greeley, and he has a grievance! Advices from other counties are quite as favorable. Our advices from all parts of Androscoggin County are favorable in the extreme. Here and there in some towns may be found an isolated Republican who, by some casual remark, may have given rise to a suspicion that he did not intend to vote for Grant, but we hear of several such instances in which those said to have been disaffected now come out frankly and avow that they shall vote for Grant and Wilson. It will thus be found that the Republicans who propose to throw Grant and Wilson overboard are few and far between. The diminution of Democratic brag is already quite noticeable."

The Long Island Villages for Grant.

Long Island is coming boldly to the front. On Saturday night a Grant and Wilson Club was organized in Jamaica and several Democrats put their names on the roll. In Rockville Centre a monster meeting was held. The call itself bore the names of over 100 citizens. A club of over 200 was organized. In Riverhead a large club was organized. John F. Marcy presented a handsome Grant and Wilson banner to the club.

Grant and Wilson Meeting in Chattanooga.

A very successful Republican ratification meeting was held in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the evening of the 16th inst., it being found necessary, on account of the number present, to adjourn from the City Hall to an open space in front of the Union Depot. Mr. T. J. Carille, President of the Grant and Wilson Club, called the meeting to order, and in a few words introduced Gov. Bard, who made an effective speech.

How Greeley's Nomination Spoiled a Cattle Trade.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* relates that a dealer in cattle, who visited a good German farmer a day or two ago, was asked the news, and replied that the Baltimore Convention was about all. Being told further in regard to that, the farmer exclaimed: "Mr. Hughes, that man Greeley been all the while a black Republican, and make de New-York *Tribune*. Ven you tells me de Democrat Party makes him for President, you bees a liar, and you no buys my cattles. Ven you lies dat way, you cheats me, and I no sells him to you."

The Straight-out Democrats.

Col. Blanton Duncan has written a letter to the Louisville *Commercial* in relation to the movement for a straight-out Democratic nomination for the Presidency, in which he says they will secure the vote of the Labor Reformers this year, and then continues: "It is certain that we will poll this year a vote that will surprise our opponents of both Radical wings. Indeed, it is even possible that Mr. Greeley's defeat may be so patent in October that he may be withdrawn, and our nominees receive the opposition vote. Such queer anomalies as Mr. Greeley's nomination induce the belief that other singularities may yet occur, which the politicians will not shape. Whatever may occur, we believe that our vote and our convictions are our own property, over which the supporters of Mr. Greeley and Gen. Grant have no control."

Ex-Congressman Claiborne, of Mississippi, for Grant.

Many of the old-time Democratic leaders of Mississippi refuse to support Greeley. Of one of them the New-Orleans *National Republican* thus speaks: "Prominent among these is Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, of Natchez, who for some years represented that district in Congress. While in Jackson, a few days since, Col. Claiborne publicly declared that he should support Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and pledged himself that that support would not be lukewarm, and he advised his Democratic friends to do likewise. He denounced Greeley as the life-long enemy of the South and Southern men, and as totally unfit and unworthy to receive the suffrage of Mississippians. Col. Claiborne is a Democrat of the Jackson school; he has a wide-spread personal influence, and, besides, is one of the most accomplished and forcible writers in the South. For a number of years he has kept aloof from an active interest in politics, but the approaching contest has determined him to wield his pen and influence for the best interests of his fellow-citizens, which, in his judgment, can be attained by the election of Grant, in preference to Greeley, whose elevation to the Presidential chair he would regard as a national calamity."

Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

The method in which nominations for Congressmen and State Senators have recently been made in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua is exciting much comment among the Republicans of those counties, and a loud cry is made for reform. An effort is being made to secure direct representation for the several towns in the nominating Conventions, and it is suggested that there be a meeting of the several Assembly District and County Committees with the Congressional and Senatorial Committees, to agree upon the call for the next Congressional Convention. One plan proposed is that each county shall have thirty-two delegates, to be chosen on the same day throughout the district.

The Feeling on Staten Island.

A correspondent writing from Westfield, Staten Island, says:

"This town will give its 200 majority for Grant as usual. A month ago our estimable and worthy Supervisor, Capt. Wood, who is a staunch Republican, found that, after his kindness in getting a club of fifteen or twenty subscribers for the *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley took pains to publish the whole proceedings of the Democratic Rochester Convention, but not one word about the Republican State Convention at Elmira. A tremendous howl went forth, and if Greeley is honest, which his sorehead clique says he is, he should at least remit six or nine months of the money back to Princess Bay Post-office for turning the *Tribune* into a Democratic paper, as the subscribers, every one, support Grant and Wilson. We have two soreheads in this town who will vote for Greeley, viz.: Gil Dean, late candidate for Senator, always Tammany Republican Fenian, and Sam. Hopping, who has been acting with the Democrats in helping them to elect the late Supervisor Ellis; but to offset them I have spoken to fifteen old Democrats, who have pledged themselves publicly for Grant and Wilson.

About Tappan.

Mr. Wallace Tappan, of Syracuse, has resigned his laborious position as an idle member of the Republican State Committee, and transferred himself openly to the ranks of Tammany's allies. The Syracuse *Journal* says of him: "He has at last done that which, out of respect to his own manhood, he ought to have done weeks ago, viz., sent his resignation to the Chairman of the State Committee. He became a State Committeeman through an accident. As a member of that Committee he has been a mere cipher."

Breaking the Sabbath at the Greeley Head-Quarters—Departure of B. Gratz Brown.

Only two sleepy individuals were on guard at the Greeley Head-quarters, Glenham Hotel, yesterday. The twain excused themselves from a suspicion that they were breaking the Sabbath by working to forward the selfish ends of the anything-to-beat-Grant party, by the assertion that they were there to meet friends. This excuse was rather "thin," however, for Secretary Jasper Johnson was in his shirt-sleeves, and looked as though he might have been at work directing campaign documents containing garbled statements about the acts of the Administration. The Republican Head-quarters was closed during the day, showing that Republicans have a proper respect for the Fourth Commandment, and find that six days in the week is ample time for their work, without trenching on the seventh.

B. Gratz Brown and Col. George W. Andersen dined and wined with Col. Ethan Allen, of the Liberal Committee, yesterday, and left the City in the evening. The friends of Gratz no doubt congratulate themselves upon his departure, there having been considerable apprehension among them that the singular disease, for which "no fellow" has yet found a name, and with which he was so alarmingly afflicted while here, might again make its appearance. It is understood that Dr. Greeley told him what he knew about doctoring, and advised temperance in drink and diet.

Gov. Brown left at 8 P. M. for Lexington, Ky., the residence of his brother, John Mason Brown. After a short sojourn there he will return to Missouri, and if his health permits will take the stump for Greeley and himself. Col. Andersen went to Missouri at 6½ P. M.

He intends to speak during the campaign in Mississippi and other States in the South. He will not go to North Carolina, as has been reported. The Chappaqua Agriculturist was engaged yesterday in culling notes from his growing correspondence. He gathered a big batch of epistles at the Lincoln Club-rooms in the afternoon. A bit of queer logic is advanced at the Greeley Head-quarters. It is, that a Liberal defeat in North Carolina would not injure the Greeley cause in November, while a defeat of the Republicans would prevent Grant from getting an electoral vote. The result of the election is looked upon as dubious, and these views of the situation may be regarded as significant of a partial abandonment of hope of a successful issue in the State by the party of "odds and ends."

Another Unpublished Letter.

The Orange (N. J.) *Journal* mentions another instance when it says: "The *Tribune* is very fond of printing flattering notices of Greeley, but it has no room for any on the other side. A few days ago, Mr. Rowland Johnson, who has read the paper over twenty years, notified the publishers of the *Tribune* to stop his paper, 'as it has become the organ of a candidate for the Presidency who has, in my judgment, bargained away his birthright for a mess of pottage, and allowed himself to become the tool of the most degenerate and corrupt political party that ever cursed a Government. May Heaven spare us the calamity of his success.' The *Tribune* has no room for this letter."

More of Greeley's Friends.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* makes a list of some of the "Reformers" who are supporting Greeley. It reads thus: "Lamar, who commanded the slave-ship Wanderer, is for Greeley; Jeff. Davis is for Greeley; Doolittle is for Greeley; Orange S. Winans is for Greeley; Isaiah Rynders is for Greeley; Mayor Hall, Gov. Hoffman, Bargain-and-sale Fenton, the whole Tammany Ring, and consequently the seething mass of Democrats which constitutes the notorious Five Points of New-York, are all for Greeley; the man in Chicago of whom the Chicago *Tribune* once said 'he combines within himself all the known elements of moral, social and political corruption,' is for Greeley. Some of these were rebellion 'confederates;' some of them are political 'confederates;' some of them are 'confederates' against civilization and all moral purity; some of them are confederated to steal; some to falsify; some for gain, and all of them are 'true confederates' in a coalition to wrest the Government from the control of honesty, economy, progress and reform, and deliver it into the hands of rebels, traitors, and the reckless, unscrupulous gang of spoilsmen who plundered New-York, and who are seeking, with the aid of the New-York *Tribune*, to renew their hold upon that devoted City."

A "Rally" in Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A short time since a Greeley rally was made here. Exactly eleven people rallied. This was quite a large number for a Greeley meeting, but not very encouraging in a place of 3,000 inhabitants. H. F.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Friday, July 19, 1872.

How "Greeley Lists" are Made Up.

BOSTON, July 18, 1872.

Editors New-York Tribune:

I regret to notice that in your paper of Tuesday, my name is quoted as one of the Liberal Republican State Committee of Massachusetts. This is a great mistake, as I am a Regular Republican, having had no thought of changing such political relations. Please make this correction as public as the original unfortunate notice, and oblige yours, respectfully,

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Above is copy of communication I send to the *Tribune* today. I am annoyed at such a publication, as I have a good many friends in different parts of the country who would be likely to see the *Tribune*, and I should be ashamed to have them think I could be a party to such a blunder as I think the Liberal Republican movement is. Yours, &c., J. M. S. W.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 18, 1872.

One of the Dangers Before Us.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Christian Recorder*, (Philadelphia,) organ of colored Methodism, says: "There are no laws enacted by the 'carpet-bag' legislators of the South more obnoxious to the unreconstructed than those which establish the free-school system. Against these they make the most determined opposition. The very idea of taxing their property to educate poor whites, muchless poor negroes, is a thing not to be peacefully accepted. Hence they put all imaginable obstruction in the way of carrying them out."

We wonder if, under Mr. Greeley's Administration, his supporters in the South will be encouraged in promoting education. The question of the education of negroes is the main practical difference between Northern and Southern Methodism. Will Southern "Liberalism," when triumphant, drive us from our work in the South?

The above is extracted from the *Christian Advocate* of this City, the great paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the question suggested, as to the effect of Mr. Greeley's election upon the education of the colored race, is of the gravest import; it seems to be admitted that Mr. Greeley's Administration will be a Democratic one, and doubtless in it will be some leading Democratic secessionists.

It is easy to prophesy that with such a Cabinet, the chance for the education of the negroes will be but a sorry one, indeed scarcely any chance at all. D. R. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 15, 1872.

General Notes.

Senator Sherman is to speak in Mansfield, Ohio, to morrow night.

James Monroe has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighteenth District of Ohio.

In districts where the Democracy have a decided majority, they hold out no bait to sorehead Republicans, and few are found.

Mayor Flanders, of New-Orleans, has offered the widow of Lieut.-Gov. Dunn the office of keeper of the city archives. The salary is $150 a month.

Mr. De Pauw, in declining the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, expressed the hope that Senator Hendricks may be elected Governor in 1872 and President in 1876.

Candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District of West Virginia are Hon. James Caskadon, Joseph T. Hoke, J. Nelson Wisner, and ex-Gov. Farnsworth.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* says that Hon. William Philbrick, Senator and Bank Examiner of that State, has been fixed upon as a Democratic-Liberal candidate for Congress against Speaker Blaine.

A Maine paper says that among the largest accessions that the Republican Party of Maine will receive during the present canvass will be those ship-builders who have at times acted with the Democratic Party.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* reports that Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, "though at first inclined to reject the nomination of Mr. Greeley, has about conceded that there is but one thing to be done by those who would be rid of Grant."

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, has published a card in the Omaha *Tribune*, savagely attacking the editor of the Greeley organ there, and asserting that in his charges against himself he is "a deliberate, willful and malignant liar."

Though it confesses that it is very difficult to form a satisfactory judgment concerning the strength of the rival political parties in Missouri, the St. Louis *Democrat* believes that the Republicans can carry the State if they become thoroughly aroused and poll their full strength.

The Democrats and their allies in the Fourteenth District of Illinois have made their nominations. Mr. William Nelson, of Decatur, a Democrat, was nominated on the first ballot, and John Cunningham, of Mattoon, who calls himself a Liberal Republican, was nominated for elector.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that careful examination of the Enforcement act of Louisiana and its amendments has inclined it to the opinion that it contains sufficient checks upon any fraudulent purpose which Gov. Warmoth and his officers and employes may have intended to commit.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifteenth District of Illinois, was held on the 16th. As the district is Democratic by a large majority, the Liberals were given the cold shoulder, and only old-line Democrats had a hand in the proceedings. After balloting 173 times, John R. Eden was brought out and nominated on the first ballot.

While the "Mulatto Democracy," as Ex-Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has called them, are filled with misgivings of the result of the North Carolina election, the Republicans look hopefully forward for success. Private correspondence to prominent Republicans of New-York, from the "Tar-heel State," argue a certain victory for the cause of Grant and Wilson.

The Republican National Executive Committee have not yet got fairly at work at their head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel. Secretary W. E. Chandler is now in Washington. Letters with cheerful tidings of the commencement of the Republican avalanche which is to swallow up the sore-heads and the Democratic corpse in November are coming in from all quarters. The Committee occupy the rooms used by them in 1868, when Grant was elected to his first term.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Senator Sumner Preparing a Pro-Greeley Letter.

How a Provoked Greeleyite Was Impressed by the "Magnificent Personality"—Tammanyizing the Greek Church Lease—How Catacazy Swindled His "August Master."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The *Sunday Morning Chronicle* says: Mr. Sumner is preparing a letter in reply to one addressed to him by the colored men of this district on the Presidential campaign. The general supposition is that he will declare for Greeley. J. W. Forney is said to have been here last week, and to have been the guest of Senator Sumner, which may or may not have any bearing upon the accuracy of the above "general supposition." There are other reasons for believing, however, that Mr. Sumner will declare for Greeley. He has told several persons lately that Grant would not carry more than four States. He says he has received letters from prominent men, both white and black, at the South, and he is represented to feel assured on the strength of them that the Greeley movement is a revolution. While he has not declared himself, there is no one who has talked with him on the political situation that has been permitted to leave with any doubt that the Senator's hopes and sympathies are all with the party of "coalition and revolution." One of the friends of Greeley went to see Mr. Sumner a day or two since, and came away in great disgust. He described the position of the Senator, using rather stronger language than would present a respectable appearance in print. It amounted to saying that he thought himself a great deal larger and more important than any human being, and that he expected the country was in great suspense to know whether he was going for Greeley; that when he should get ready to thunder for Greeley the whole country would shake, and the revolution which was to dethrone the "gloomy tyrant" of the White House would sweep over the land. The Greeley man was fearful the thunder business would be rather overdone and cause more harm than good to the cause in the interests of which the bolts were to be hurled. It is so generally expected that the declaration will be for Greeley, that when it comes its whole effect will have been anticipated.

CATACAZY—THE GREEK CHURCH LEASE.

Monsieur "Tonson" Catacazy might come again and make an extension of his last pamphlet in several particulars, where he has touched only on the edge of complete narration. Here is one instance. It is his purchase of a site for a Greek Church in New-York. The site was purchased by him for $17,000 in currency. When the deed came to be made out Catacazy desired that $20,000 should be inserted, instead of the amount actually to be paid. There was some difficulty experienced in getting this done, but the intriguing diplomat at last succeeded. By paying the increased cost of revenue-stamps, and possibly using some other inducements, the character of which are not stated. Then he drew on his Government for $20,000 in gold to pay for the site. These facts became known to or suspected by some of the Russians in New-York, who had an interest in the matter, and through them it was made known to the Russian Foreign office. When Catacazy was tried on his return, this was one of the charges which his own Government placed before the Commission for investigation, and it was fully proved. The Commission recommended that he be cashiered and dismissed from the service. But the Government thought it prudent to put him in a position where it could lay its hands on him at any time without formality of any process, and so retained him in the service nominally, but placed him in a situation of disgrace which they hold in readiness for such cases. He was sent to Paris on a merely nominal salary of $2,500 or $3,000 per year, and, it is said, placed under the surveillance of the Russian Minister to France. His pamphlet was undoubtedly gotten up as much for the purpose of piecing out his small salary, as for any other reason. And it is to be hoped that he made it pay him for his labor.

THE CABINET.

It is understood, though there is no authority for the statement, that the President is coming here Monday night or Tuesday morning, and that there will be a Cabinet meeting, which is likely to be quite fully attended. Secretaries Boutwell, Fish and Belknap are here. Mr. Robeson is expected Tuesday morning. There is believed to be no business of special importance to be attended to, and but little routine business needing action.

STOCKTON GIVES UP NORTH CAROLINA.

Senator Stockton, who went down to North Carolina recently in the Greeley cause, is reported to have said on his return that further effort in that State was useless, for it was sure to go Republican by a large majority.

THE TURF.

Trotting in Cleveland on Saturday.

CLEVELAND, O., July 21.—The meeting of the Cleveland Club closed yesterday, and has been a success in every respect. The weather was fine and the track in splendid condition. The racing was close and exciting. About 3,000 people were present.

First race, best three in five, for horses that never trotted better than 2:50; purse of $1,000; $600 to first, $300 to second, and $100 to third horse; fourteen entries. Ellick was the favorite in the pools, but was drawn on account of lameness after the second heat. The race was won in three straight heats by Jessie, of Nashville, Tenn. Time—2:33¾, 2:32½, 2:35. Second money was taken by Harry R., of Detroit, and third by Merry Lass, of Buffalo.

Second race, for horses that never trotted better than 2:25, best three in five, was won by Derby, taking the first, third and fourth heats, Mohawk taking second. Time—2:25¾, 2:25½, 2:27. Mohawk was awarded second and Harley third money. Elmo was distanced in the first heat.

Third race, (running,) mile and a half heats, best two in three, purse $700; $425 to first, $200 to second, $75 to third. The race was won by Bigaroon, of Greenville, Ohio, in two straight heats, beating Nellie Bush, second, and Tom Aker, third.

SPAIN.

Three Assassins and Twenty-Seven Accomplices Arrested—Dangerous Demonstrations—One of the King's Horses Wounded.

MADRID, July 21.—Three of the would-be assassins of the King, and twenty-seven of their alleged accomplices, have been arrested.

Admiral Topete has warned the authorities against dangerous demonstrations.

The escape of the King was a narrow one. One of the horses attached to the royal carriage received seven pistol shots.

Rejoicing in Italy Over the Escape of King Amadeus.

ROME, July 21.—There are great rejoicings in the Italian cities at the escape of the King and Queen of Spain from assassination. Rome is covered with flags, and manifestations of sympathy and joy were made yesterday in front of the Spanish Legation.

FRANCE.

The New Loan Issued—Nobody Hurt in the Belfort Railroad Accident—"Rabagas" Causes a Disturbance at Marseilles.

PARIS, July 21.—The new French loan is issued at the official price of 84 francs 50 centimes.

No passengers were killed in the railroad disaster near Belfort.

A performance of "Rabagas" at Marseilles caused a tremendous uproar in the theatre. The police finally cleared the pit and galleries. An excited crowd collected outside, which was dispersed by cavalry. About fifty persons were arrested, among them two editors.

DIRECT DAMAGES.

An Englishman's Opinion of the Effect of a Small Award.

LONDON, July 21.—The London *Observer's* correspondent at Geneva writes: "If the award of the damages made by the Board of Arbitration at Geneva is substantial and liberal, England and the United States will be friends; if it is trivial, a dangerous state of ill-feeling in America will be the result."

SWITZERLAND.

Murder and Robbery of an English Correspondent in Geneva.

GENEVA, July 21.—Mr. Warne, the correspondent of an English newspaper, was robbed of 700 francs and murdered, yesterday. Most of the money has been recovered, but the murderers are unknown.

MAINE.

Mr. Peters to Decline Renomination for Congress.

BANGOR, Me., July 21.—It is reported that Hon. John A. Peters will not consent to be a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, which he has represented during the past three terms, owing to a pressure of private business. He will, however, give his support to the Republican ticket and take the stump for Grant and Wilson. His letter declining renomination will, it is stated, appear in Monday's *Whig Courier*.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINNTON, D. C., July 21.—The area of lowest barometer, which was Saturday afternoon in Iowa, now covers the lower lakes, and cloud and rain have attended its progress throughout the region north of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River; rising barometer with northerly winds and clearing weather now prevails on the upper lakes; fresh southerly winds are now reported with cloudy and threatening weather from North Carolina to Connecticut, and with pleasant weather over northern New-England; numerous light rains have fallen since Saturday afternoon from South Carolina to Florida, and in Tennessee and Kentucky. Telegraphic reports are not yet received from the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries and the Western States.

PROBABILITIES.

Partly cloudy and pleasant weather will probably prevail on Monday from the upper lakes southward to the Gulf; no material change is indicated for the South Atlantic States; cloud and rain, with southerly winds prevail from New-England to Virginia, followed Monday night by north-west winds and clearing weather from Virginia to New-York; brisk south-easterly winds prevail for a short time only for the New-England coast to-night, veering to south-west during Monday.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	71	79	77	76
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.00	29.99	..	29.98

A Brilliant Meteor—Its Fall Attended by an Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—A large and brilliant meteor, similar to that which passed over San Francisco last month, descended near Winnemucca, Nevada, last evening. It was in sight for several seconds, and after it had disappeared a loud report was heard and a shock was felt, which was mistaken for that of an earthquake by the inhabitants, who rushed from their houses.

New-York State Camp-Meeting at Round Lake, Saratoga.

ROUND LAKE, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 21.—Twelve thousand people attended the New-York State Camp-meeting at this place today. Sermons were delivered in the morning, afternoon and evening by Rev. Dr. Butler, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Kynnet, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Lindsay, Presiding Elder of the Oswego District. Meetings were also held during the day at all the church and prayer tents.

Collision Between a Steamer and a Brig off Nantucket.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—The brig C. E. Pickering, of and from Boston, for Charleston, arrived at Newport this morning in distress, having been run into on the 17th inst., during a thick fog, off the Shoal of Nantucket, by the British steam-ship Erin. The brig lost her mainmast and main-boom, and had her starboard quarter badly stove in.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Boutwell will leave Washington for Groton, Mass., this week.

A private letter from Gen. Sherman says he will return to the United States in September.

The loss by the burning of Gwinn's boiler-shop, in Portland, Me., July 21, was about $8,000; insured for $6,500.

Bartley Kerlegan was drowned while bathing in the Blackstone River, at Woonsocket, R. I., on Saturday.

John Malott, a farmer, was shot dead near Tehanna, Cal., on the 18th inst., by a sheep rancher named Lee, whose sheep Malott was driving out of his grain.

The yacht Clytie, Capt. Douglass, of Swampscott, with a party of gentlemen from Chicago, Boston and Lynn, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday. All well.

The American and Spanish Mixed Commission makes but slow progress, owing to the difficulty and long time required in obtaining proof in support of claims.

The Mixed American and Mexican Commission has done but little business since Señor Placios took the place of Gen. Cushing as representative of the Mexican Government.

Miss Emma Page, aged thirty-three years, employed in Gray's collar factory, South Boston, was probably fatally burned on Saturday noon, by her clothes catching fire from the furnace.

A planing-mill, with about $2,000 worth of lumber, a dwelling-house and some sheds, owned by Walker & Lathrop, were burned in Corning, N. Y., on Saturday. The loss is $14,500; insured for $6,500.

The fifth annual Exposition of the woolen manufacturers of the West and South has been postponed till next year, leading manufacturers in different parts of the country having expressed a desire to that effect.

The Hartford, Conn., police made a raid on the faro banks of Augustus Derby, Charles Pratt, and Jerry Donovan, on Saturday night, ending the game while in full operation at each place. Twenty-five men and all the apparatus were captured.

The United States steamer Worcester was at Key West July 9; the Saranac at Panama, July 3; the Hassler, the Agassiz exploring ship, at Panama, July 3; the Pensacola at Callao, June 27; the California, at Panma, July 3, and the Onward at Callao, June 17.

Texas papers say that on the 10th inst. arms were distributed to a company of mounted State police, under the command of Capt. McNally, and they were ordered to proceed immediately to the Rio Grande frontier, to protect it from the inroads and depredations of Mexican marauders.

Probably Fatal Shooting Affray—Arrest of the Assailant.

At a late hour last night a quarrel occurred in Lewis-street, near Houston, between Nicholas White, a native of Ireland, forty years of age, residing at No. 53 Lewis-street, and James Smith, of No. 316 Rivington-street. The cause of the quarrel could not be ascertained, but during the altercation White drew a revolver and shot Smith in the left side, inflicting a wound, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Smith was removed to the Union Market Police-station, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Waterman, after which he was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, which had been summoned by telegraph. It is feared that the victim will not live forty-eight hours, as internal hemorrhage has set in. On being questioned, he refused most positively to state the cause of the quarrel between him and White which led to the shooting. White was arrested by an officer of the Eleventh Precinct Police, and was locked up at the Station-house to await the result of the injuries to his victim. He also refused to make any statement in respect to the causes which resulted in the shooting of Smith. Capt. Murphy is making an investigation in the case, but was unable last night to discover what the men quarreled about.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND

Precise Condition of the Accounts up to Date.

Total Amount of Money Received, $9,528 20.

What Has Been Accomplished and its Cost.

Expenses Incurred for Four Excursions, $1,627 10.

Full List of the Contributions Handed In.

We to-day present a detailed statement of the condition of the TIMES Fund for Poor Children, the entire list of contributions, the aggregate amount received, and the expenditures up to date. The total amount of money received is $9,492 20, and the Treasurer has expended $1,699 23. This sum covers the expenses attending four excursions for children, and the moneys paid to missionaries before the present system of relief was adopted.

On the four excursions already given, 3,895 children enjoyed themselves to their heart's content, had abundance of excellent food, and were given every facility for games. There were also 300 adults on these excursions, who were fed during the day. This was equal to giving 7,390 meals. It will therefore be seen that the expense incurred on these excursions was equal to a fraction over forty-seven cents for each child taken from and returned to the City. Everything purchased in the way of food was of the best quality, and a liberal margin was always allowed, in order that none of the children should be stinted. As already stated in these columns, the picnic manager has in his possession a formidable array of boxes and barrels containing cups, plates, spoons, dishes, tubs, knives, pails, dippers, and other articles needed for future excursions.

Everything is in readiness for the fifth excursion, which is to take place on Saturday next, when all of the younger children belonging to the Home Schools (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10) of the Children's Guardian Society will proceed up the North River to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers. We have others in contemplation, the details not being ready for announcement.

The relief work is now in full operation in the Third and Fifth Wards, the "Rivington District," consisting of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventh and a part of the Fourth Wards. In the Five Points we are relieving every case found by the missionaries, and the system of giving orders on grocers and other dealers works admirably. Mr. George Calder, to whom we are indebted for many practical suggestions in the relief movement, has prepared a visitor's card upon which is given the condition of the child or family visited. The card reads as follows:

VISITOR'S CARD.
"NEW-YORK TIMES" FUND,
for the relief of
SICK AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
Applications for medical and other relief in the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards may be made through G. Calder, No. 227 Rivington-street, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.
VISITOR'S REMARKS:

The orders for supplies are given on cards inscribed as follows:

"NEW-YORK TIMES" FUND.
For relief of sick and destitute children,
Rivington-street district........................1872.

By this system the register of relief given can be kept in a clearer form. These cards will be provided for other districts in the City. In the First Second and Third Wards we propose to organize a Relief Bureau, under the charge of Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house in Park-place, and steps are being taken in other sections for a like result.

Our reporters continue to give descriptions of the scenes among the poor, and the extent of missionary work performed, all of which is deeply interesting, and proves the necessity for the present movement.

The following is a full list of the contributions to the fund as received up to date:

James Stokes	$500 00
John W. Minturn	200 00
Cash per C. H. Marshall & Co.	177 00
Newport, (Rhode Island)	115 00
D. T.	100 00
Charles Scott & Co.	100 00
A Lady at Newport	100 00
F. B. M.	100 00
S. B.	100 00
Robert Gordon	100 00
Miss T. L. W.	100 00
Harper Bros.	100 00
John C. Green	100 00
Lord & Taylor	100 00
Theodore Roosevelt	100 00
C. L. Tiffany & Co.	100 00
V. & Co.	100 00
E. S. Jaffray & Co.	100 00
Wm. H. Mackay	100 00
Camman & Co.	100 00
A. B. Baylis & Co.	100 00
John Bridge	100 00
Marvin Bros.	100 00
John L. Bremer	100 00
C. G. Gunther's Sons, Nos. 504 and 566 Broadway	100 00
James Stillman	100 00
Fresh Air	100 00
Mrs. R. A. Brick, No. 89 White-street	100 00
Mamsie Doodles	100 00
Vyse & Co.	100 00
Frederic W. Stevens	100 00
Charles H. Delavan	100 00
Peake, Opdycke & Co.	100 00
C. L. Perkins	100 00
C. H. T.	100 00
Little Children Guests at the Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill	50 00
James R. Smith	50 00
Munroe Crane	50 00
D. Appleton & Co.	50 00
T.	50 00
Edwin B. Morgan, (Aurora, N. Y.)	50 00
W. A. Butler	50 00
E. W. Corlies	50 00
C. A. Bristed	50 00
Elsie	50 00
Peter Gilsey	50 00
H. L. G.	50 00
Theodore K. Gibbs	50 00
W. J.	50 00
A. C. K., Jr.	50 00
Westwood	50 00

Ellen M. Dabney	50 00
M. H.	50 00
Pliny Freeman	50 00
A Churchman, (Stockbridge, Mass.)	50 00
Benjaman Stephens	50 00
Henry F. Vail	50 00
A. C.	50 00
William E. Dodge, Jr.	50 00
M. Y.	50 00
W. L. Gurnee	50 00
Employes "Equitable Life"	40 00
Rankin & Co.	32 60
F. T. S.	30 00
J. P. N.	30 00
Louis C. Tiffany	30 00
Boarders, Green Mountain House, Vermont	30 00
E. C.	30 00
Clerks of D. M. & Co.	30 00
G. W. Bacon, (New-Haven, Conn.)	25 00
William Cooper	25 00
Charles E. White	25 00
Bradish Johnson, Son	25 00
J. W. D.	25 00
George E. Sears	25 00
A. C. Kingsland, Jr.	25 00
C. B. Tompkins and wife	25 00
Robt. V. McKim	25 00
Eliza H. Wakeman	25 00
Orlando M. Bogert	25 00
M. R. B.	25 00
Two TIMES readers, (Niagara Falls)	25 00
H. E. G.	25 00
Thurlow Weed	25 00
B. F. Lee, Jr.	25 00
Charles Toppan	25 00
A. D. Easton, (Fall River, Mass.)	25 00
Miss J. Penfold	25 00
Dundas Dick	25 00
Mrs. S. J. L.	25 00
Mrs. J. A. Vanderpoel	25 00
Edmund Penfold	25 00
Anchor Life Insurance Company	25 00
C. W. Bouck, President, Brooklyn Life Wm. M. Cole, Secretary, Insurance Co.	25 00
W. H. Penfold	25 00
H. C. Howells	25 00
E. A.	25 00
Fennor, Bennett & Bowman	25 00
B. W. H.	25 00
Bowie H.	25 00
Buster and Baby	25 00
F. W. Clerke	25 00
S. S. H.	25 00
A. G. D.	25 00
G. L. Kingsland	25 00
Geo. A. Leavitt & Co.	25 00
T. L.	25 00
Fieldstone Farm	25 00
G. H. G., Milford, Conn	25 00
T. M. A.	25 00
F. Marquand, (Southport, Conn.)	20 00
M. E. A.	20 00
V. Mott Francis, (Newport, R. I.)	20 00
Lila Sutton	20 00
E. A. J.	20 00
W. W.	20 00
Cash	20 00
E. H. J.	20 00
J. Vanschaick	20 00
M. D. S.	20 00
McK.	20 00
L. L. & J. H. R.	20 00
Cash	20 00
Allie B. Hardenbergh	20 00
Friend	20 00
C. M.	20 00
T. de Neufville	20 00
Mrs. O. M. H.	20 00
L & B.	20 00
T. M. Co.	20 00
J. R. T.	20 00
E. A. D.	15 00
Cash	15 00
W.	15 00
Bella, Mollie and Annie	15 00
Robbie, Edith, Sidney, (Lake George)	15 00
C. B., Jr.	15 00
J. Nelson Tappan	15 00
Miss V. M. Tompkins	15 00
J. H. S.	12 38
Ecrof	12 00
W. P. P. and Friend	11 00
B. and S.	10 00
C.	10 00
A. P. Wilcox	10 00
B.	10 00
T. A.	10 00
Willie F. W.	10 00
M. C. O.	10 00
C. T.	10 00
Willie, Freddie, Bobbie, Annie and Little Bessie, (Glenwood, N. Y.)	10 00
A. B., (Luzerne, N. Y.)	10 00
Mrs. R.	10 00
J. I. L.	10 00
H. A. B.	10 00
No Name	10 00
Henry E. Crampton, M. D.	10 00
John Poor	10 00
S. A. M.	10 00
Harry Johnson, (Wellsville, N. Y.)	10 00
Cash	10 00
Boots and Shoes	10 00
S. H. L.	10 00
D. Parks Fackler	10 00
G. F. S.	10 00
E. B. C.	10 00
G. W. P.	10 00
A. A. M., (Overlook Mountain House)	10 00
G. P.	10 00
Mrs. Addie Walker	10 00
W. S. B.	10 00
W. B. T.	10 00
Rex	10 00
Wm. B. Crosby	10 00
L. F. B.	10 00
Adrienne and Albert	10 00
James Vanwoert	10 00
David Dows & Co.	10 00
L. Roberts & Co.	10 00
I. M. Fiske & Co.	10 00
F. E. Smith & Co.	10 00
Hecker & Bro.	10 00
Archibald Baxter & Co.	10 00
S. T. S.	10 00
W. W.	10 00
A Friend	10 00
Mrs. M. Stewart	10 00
W. C. R.	10 00
J. D.	10 00
H. W.	10 00
S. K.	10 00
Cash	10 00
J. L. M.	10 00
J. N. Merrill, M. D.	10 00
E. A. C.	10 00
F. P.	10 00
Richfield	10 00
Little Amy	10 00
Hattie Fowler	10 00
J. B.	10 00
Theodore L. Sturgis	10 00
E. C. Sturgis	10 00
H. A. and T. S. G.	10 00
E. C. T.	10 00
Mary C. Wakeman	10 00
H. W. G.	10 00
F. J. S. Flint	10 05
A Friend	10 00
A. W.	10 00
G. W. F.	10 00
O. J.	10 00
X.	10 00
E. K. and A. S. K.	10 00
In Memoriam, R. H. H.	10 00
J. W.	10 00
H. Y.	10 00
M. E. A. and A. J. V.	10 00
F. R.	10 00
A. W. C.	10 00
C. E. S.	10 00
H. M. & Co.	10 00
Mrs. T. R. D.	10 00
L. J. C.	10 00
J. S.	10 00
One whom the Lord has blessed	10 00
Benevolence, (Niagara Falls)	10 00
Alpha Chapter	10 00
J. P.	10 00
Ed.	10 00
G. G.	10 00
W. V. and C. V. P.	10 00
Mrs. A. P. R.	10 00
Harry	10 00
James C. Holden	10 00
F. A. G.	10 00
Bobus	10 00
C. W. O.	10 00
George W. Miller	10 00
Heart's Content, New-Jersey	10 00
W. J. Pierce	10 00
My Polly, (Putnam, Conn.)	10 00
A Constant Reader	10 00
T. F. C.	10 00
Stanley, New-Jersey	10 00
T. G. S.	10 00
Cash	10 00
Lewis S. Levy	10 00
S. S. M.	10 00
Baxter	10 00
A Woman with Seven Daughters	10 00
A. H. C.	10 00
J. P. P.	10 00
A. C. B.	10 00
Mrs. S. B. A.	10 00
Cash	8 00
Country Friends	8 00
Harry A. Weed, (Stamford, Conn.)	7 50
Seven Indigent Clerks	7 00
Alfred, Louis and Harry	7 00
Lulu and Gussie	6 50
Mrs. Sturgis	6 00
Mrs. P.	6 00
Sundry bankrupts	5 50
Two little boys and their mother	5 00
H. B.	5 00
R. W. B.	5 00
Maud and Harry	5 00
F. W. L.	5 00
Gracie, (Cornwall, N. Y.)	5 00
No name	5 00
C. H. S.	5 00
P. T. O.	5 00
M. J. C.	5 00
Dickey and Jeany	5 00
W. F. H., Jr.	5 00
Sympathizer	5 00
E. M. T.	5 00
R. M. H.	5 00
Staten Island	5 00
Newport	5 00
Susan A. Wakeman	5 00
F. B. T.	5 00
James Cowl	5 00
W. M. B.	5 00
G. A. R.	5 00
Mrs. L. E.	5 00
G. L. D.	5 00
M.	5 00
Cash	5 00
Graham Bethune	5 00
Gussie, Barnet and John	5 00
W. C. H.	5 00
M.	5 00
A Mother	5 00
Tarrytown	5 00
C. V.	5 00
H. W. Redfield	5 00
W., (Massachusetts)	5 00
K.	5 00
N. P.	5 00
A. Watts	5 00
J. L. Stewart	5 00
J. A. M.	5 00
G. L. D.	5 00
Cash	5 00
A. N.	5 00
No name	5 00
Brooklyn	5 00
Narragansett	5 00
Ohio	5 00
B. C. W.	5 00
J. T.	5 00
J. N. R.	5 00
W. M. S. (Philadelphia)	5 00
C. M. B.	5 00
Ella, Georgie and Willie	5 00
Two Little Brothers, (New-Haven, Conn.)	5 00
C. L. G.	5 00
C. C. G.	5 00
Laura and Estelle	5 00
Y and I	5 00
Ice Fund	5 00
Cosmos	5 00
Gracie, Addie, and Eddie	5 00
C. W. J.	5 00
Amy F.	5 00
Bennis T.	5 00
Y. Y.	5 00
A Young Lady	5 00
H. W. R.	5 00
G. L., (Orange, N. J.)	5 00
Dottie Dimble	5 00
Our Little Baby	5 00
Mrs. B. B., (Tronigton,)	5 00
J. O. H., per C.	5 00
W. A. C.	5 00
A Pleasure-seeker	5 00
M. A. M.	5 00
R.	5 00
Mrs. H. N. Davis	5 00
E. E.	5 00
M. H. T.	5 00
W. J. S.	5 00
Child Lover	5 00
L. A.	5 00
Children in the country	5 00
J. K.	5 00
A. F. C.	5 00
Grandpa, Grandma and little Lilian	5 00
Jarkle	5 00
H. Schutzen	5 00
Wm. H. W. Allan	5 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	5 00
Isaac H. Reed & Co.	5 00
W. H. Irwin & Co.	5 00
Shotwell Brothers	5 00
Gunns & Lea	5 00
S. C. French's Sons	5 00
Amerton Yale	5 00
Walter Carr & Co.	5 00
Five little children in the country	5 00
C. H. Benedict & Co.	5 00
S. O. Ryder	5 00
D. A. Griggs	5 00
Cash	5 00
T. E. F. R.	5 00
S. W. Carey	5 00
W. E. Treadwell	5 00
Mrs. J. Prosens, (Yonkers)	5 00
M. R.	5 00
W. M., (Goshen, N. Y.)	5 00
Cash	5 00
Charles E. White	5 00
Good Investment	5 00
Lena	5 00
S. T. H.	5 00
J. E. A.	5 00
M. H. H.	5 00
H. H.	5 00
H. J. C.	5 00
F. M. K.	5 00
Misses S., of Pelham	5 00
Jo	5 00
Miss McGuilder	5 00
C. W. M.	5 00
Yendis	5 00
F. S. W.	5 00
M. E. M.	5 00
H.	5 00
Cash	5 00
J. H. C.	5 00
"From our Breakfast Table"	5 00
E. C. J.	5 00
Ike	5 00
Mrs. A. C.	5 00
M. E. B.	5 00
E. W.	5 00
S.	5 00
J. O.	5 00
C. M. L. R.	5 00
J. W. A.	5 00
W. A.	5 00
H. J. F.	5 00
Mrs. H. A.	5 00
H. F. Holmes	5 00
W. A. T.	5 00
No name	5 00
H. C. M.	5 00
Little Trotty	5 00
Baby Lucy	5 00
A. C. A.	5 00
B. A. J.	5 00
Lulu and Hattie	5 00
Elsie Gould	5 00
Grandfather, Willie and Lizzie	5 00
F. C. Field	5 00
W. B. Co.	5 00
Hyatt	5 00
T. D. H.	5 00
Worthie and Eddie	5 00
C. L. C.	5 00
L. H.	5 00
E. L. H.	5 00
H. W. G., (Brooklyn)	5 00
J. H. D.	4 00
L. A. B.	4 00
S. R. M.	4 00
J. C. Mattern, (Pittsburg, Penn.)	4 00
Minnie and Johnny	4 00
Per Cent	4 00
Pax Vobiscum	4 00
An Unexpected Commission	3 60
No name	3 00
Two little girls	3 25
M. F.	3 00
W. H. J.	3 00
Cash	3 00
Bella Steele, two years old, (Chicago)	3 00
Minnie and Willie	3 00
G. Y.	3 00
Mrs. I. L. L., Fifty-third-street	3 00
B. B.	3 00
Wigsey, Tom, and Phe	3 00
Billy and Ella	3 00
Cash	3 00
Cash	3 00
Cash	3 00
Geo. A. Adams	3 00
Jed Frye	3 00
Little Frank S.	3 00
W. Tilton	3 00
Cash, (Newark, N. J.)	3 00
Poor mothers at picnic	2 69
W. V. Z.	2 50
Aline, Louise and Walter	2 50
A Friend	2 50
Frank, Allie and Tom	2 25
Lizzie and Carrie	2 00
Trevor and Carl	2 00
C. N. A.	2 00
Little Bell and Frank	2 00
Frank and Edith	2 00
M.	2 00
A Little Girl	2 00
J. C. A.	2 00
A Friend	2 00
T. J. & S. J.	2 00
Bachelor	2 00
A. L. W.	2 00
Willie W. Young	2 00
Sympathizer	2 00
Camille	2 00
Mat	2 00
Carrie Viola	2 00
H. P. P.	2 00
Whitmore & Son	2 00
D. J.	2 00
H. R.	2 00
Cash	2 00
S. S. Burling	2 00
Cash	2 00
Cash	2 00
Charlie, (Greenfield Hill)	2 00
X. Y. Z., (Brooklyn)	2 00
W. W. H., Jr.	2 00
Arthur and Clarence	2 00
Rev. D. C. L.	2 00
L.	2 00
John McGilder	2 00
D. M.	2 00
W. A.	2 00
R. and L.	2 00
J. Cregar	2 00
John Lent	2 00
J. B. Guttenberg	2 00
E. H. N.	2 00
E. F. C.	2 00
Lulu and Harry	2 00
V. D.	2 00
Stella, Hattie, Gracie and Charlie	2 00
J. A. G.	2 00
William Dutcher	2 00
E. A. P.	2 00
A.	2 00
D. H.	2 00
Anonymous	2 00
Ed	2 00
Cash	2 00
A. O.	2 00
Harry	2 00
J. B.	2 00
No Name	2 00
C. O.	2 00
George and Alexis	2 00
Staten Island	2 00
C. H. B.	2 00
C. M. L.	2 00
"Total Depravity"	2 00
E. M.	2 00
J. R. H.	2 00
Alice	1 80
Savings of three little children	1 55
S. T. Z.	1 50
An Invalid	1 50
E. B. A.	1 00
H. D.	1 00
Little Harry McK.	1 00
A Friend of the Poor	1 00
A. L. A., (Yonkers, N. Y.)	1 00
Cash	1 00
H. M. B.	1 00
Floretia	1 00
Frank	1 00
A Friend of the Poor	1 00
H. E. B., (Monkton, N. J.)	1 00
H. B.	1 00
L. E. D.	1 00
X.	1 00
H. V. C.	1 00
A. C. Z.	1 00
W. R. R.	1 00
Carrie and Allie	1 00
H.	1 00
Bob	1 00
Brutus	1 00
F.	1 00
J. T. L.	1 00
Reader of the TIMES	1 00
Little Phill	1 00
Mamie and Jennie	1 00
Kittie and Willie	1 00
J. W. B.	1 00
Three Fat Girls	1 00
Charley and Mamie	1 00
Carrie, Henry and Jessie	1 00
No Name	1 00
R. A. C.	1 00
Ella	1 00
W. A.	1 00
George S. McWatters	1 00
Yonkers	1 00
C. B.	1 00
Susie B. Miller	1 00
Robbie and Bertha	1 00
Mrs. S. B. H.	1 00
Cora	1 00
C. L. M.	1 00
J. W. T.	1 00
Chick	1 00
Maud's Savings Bank	1 00
Mrs. K., (Brooklyn)	1 00
Campbell and Fannie	1 00
E. F. J.	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
No Name	1 00
G. U. S.	1 00
C.	1 00
Willie and Hamptie, (Philadelphia)	1 00
H. E. N.	1 00
Cash	1 00
Shields	1 00
Marston, (Fair Haven, Conn.)	1 00
Joe	1 00
A Reader of the TIMES	1 00
Carrie	1 00
E. S. D.	1 00
F. L. H.	1 00
J. F. B.	1 00
J. W. Jenkins	1 00
Cash	1 00
G. D. F.	1 00
Ella and Willie	1 00
Little Arthur	75
Little Mary	57
Jennie T.	56
Little Willie	50
C. E. C., savings of a little girl	50
Little Robbie	50
No name	50
Coquille	50
Little John	50
Six-Year-Old (Newburg, N. Y.)	50
Eddie	50
Alice	50
Jake	25
Little Nellie	25
Little Gracie	25
Little Ida	25
Tom	20
Aggregate of Fund	$9,528 20

We have prepared the following table of contributions, classifying them as to amounts:

No. Amount.	Total.
One of $500	$500 00
One of $200	200 00
One of $177	177 00
One of $115	115 00
Thirty-one of $100	3,100 00
Twenty-five of $50	1,250 00
One of $40	40 00
One of $32 60	32 60
Seven of $30	210 00
Forty of $25	1,000 00
Twenty-two of $20	440 00
Eight of $15	120 00
One of $12 38	12 38
One of $12	12 00
One of $11	11 00
One hundred and twelve of $10	1,120 00
Two of $8	16 00
One of $7 50	7 50
Two of $7	14 00
One of $6 50	6 50
Two of $6	12 00
One of $5 50	5 50
One hundred and sixty-two of $5	810 00
Seven of $4	28 00
One of $3 60	3 60
One of $3 50	3 50
One of $3 25	3 25
Eighteen of $3	54 00
One of $2 69	2 69
Three of $2 50	7 50
One of $2 25	2 25
Sixty-three of $2	126 00
One of $1 80	1 80
One of $1 55	1 55
Two of $1 50	3 00
Seventy-two of $1	72 00
One of 75 cents	75
One of 57 cents	57
One of 56 cents	56
Nine of 50 cents	4 50
Four of 25 cents	1 00
One of 20 cents	20
Grand total	$9,528 20

In addition to the above cash contributions we have received a box of balls and a dozen bats from Messrs. Peck & Snyder, one case of 500 fans from Messrs. Newwitter & Sons, one barrel of sugar from Messrs. Bradish, Johnson & Sons, and from D. Arnould fifty pounds confectionery. Offers of ice and cartage have also been received.

We have received a communication from F. M. Milford, Pike County, Penn., advising us of $1 50 sent to the Children's Fund. No such contribution has as yet reached this office.

FUND STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Contributions to date	$9,528 20

EXCURSION EXPENSES.

July 9	Sugar and cartage	$11 50
	Pineapples	12 00
July 10	Rope for swings	7 40
	Teaspoons	18 75
	Box of lemons	8 00
	Mugs and dishes	27 50
July 11	Ice-cream	52 00
	Hire of plates and spoons	12 00
	Cartage	14 00
	Sandwiches and cake	89 42
	Printing cards	3 25
	Band	45 00
	Expenses at grove	8 00
	Special train	125 00
	Ferriage	28 00
	Petty cash on excursion	4 25
July 12	Dippers and spoons	2 62
	Water pails	1 87
	Box of lemons and cartage	9 10
	Bats and balls	5 50
	Cords and knives	6 85
July 13	Cartage	2 00
	Band	45 00
	Police dinners	6 00
	Servants' dinners	6 00
	Saucers	30 37
	Barge	100 00
	Ice and wharfage	3 40
	Life boat and two hands	4 00
	Help on barge	9 75
	Medicines	8 25
	Citric acid	5 25
	Ice-cream	45 00
	Sandwiches and cake	88 23
	Three tubs	3 75
	Petty cash on excursion	9 20
July 15	Bats and balls	23 00
	Candy	18 50
	Printing cards	3 50
	Small knives	1 25
	Rubber foot-balls	22 50
	Towels and bags	5 00
July 16	Sugar and cartage	11 50
	Stationery	5 95
	Citric acid	5 60
	Canvas sign for barge	21 00
	Cord, pounder, and tubs	4 75
	Pump, bowls, scoop, stencil	4 00
July 17	Printing excursion cards	24 00
	Printing refreshment cards	15 00
	Coffee-kettle	1 75
	Two boxes lemons and cartage	25 50
	Medicines	7 25
July 18	Box-chisel	1 25
	Tags	30
July 19	Barge and wharfage	101 00
	Ice-cream	70 00
	Hammer and tacks	45
	Waiters and help	19 50
	Life-boat and two men	8 00
	1 bbl. sugar and cartage	27 56
	Ice	4 00
	Ribbon badges	25 00
	Dinners to Police	6 00
	Child's bonnet	2 00
	Railroad fares for Juvenile Band	5 70
	Cartage	10 00
	Petty cash on excursion	17 50
July 20	Barge and wharfage	101 00
	Ice-cream	52 50
	Band	45 00
	Car-fare for Seventh-avenue School	18 36
	Waiters and help	23 80
	Life-boat and two men	8 00
	Dinner to Police	5 00
	Coffee	1 40
	Citric acid	1 25
	Milk	1 32
	Cartage	10 00
	Petty cash on excursion	2 95
	Total	$1,627 10

[The bills for sandwiches and cake consumed on Friday and Saturday, not having been rendered, are not included in this account.]

RELIEF FUND.

July 9	Five Points Missionary	$25 00
July 11	Thirteenth Ward Missionary	20 00
	Fans	7 13
	Five Points Missionaries	18 00
	Relieving Kitner family	2 00
	Total	$72 13

Total amount expended	1,699 23
Balance on hand	$7,828 97

The Fourth Excursion.

On Saturday there was another excursion under the auspices of the NEW-YORK TIMES. On this occasion the children were from the Female Guardian School No. 6, the Industrial School on Stanton-street of the Church of the Epiphany, and the Wilson Mission School, in all some 772 children, exclusive of teachers. By far the greatest number of these were very small girls, and there was a marked absence of the juvenile rowdyism which had made Friday's excursion not only a work of love, but a work of exceeding labor, and which had only been kept down by the conciliating but firm discipline inaugurated by the manager. But if Friday's children were wild cats, Saturday's were young lambs, according to that law of compensations which is beginning to be understood by political economists. There was no shoving nor crowding, there was no wrestling nor fighting, and even in the enjoyment of the party there was that sense of decorus restraint which is inseparable from civilization. The boys who were present danced no fandangoes, the bigger girls, instead of waltzing to every air the band played, whether operatic or patriotic, clustered round their teachers and clamored to be told stories. There was plenty of quiet running up and down among the very little ones, and the bean-bags were also constantly in requisition. Skipping ropes were also produced, and there were little fairies who performed some wonderful feats thereon.

The excursionists went on Saturday to Oriental Grove, on the Sound, in the barge Sarah Smith with the tug Gorgas. The trip there was devoid of any startling incidents, though marked by a quiet obedience, which was in itself a very pleasing incident. On the way to the Grove the little ones received two glasses of lemonade and a sandwich apiece, and when the barge arrived at the pier each child as it left the gang-plank had its lap filled with a packet of sandwiches, a great piece of most excellent sponge-cake, and a handful of candies, from the gift of Arnould, the French confectioner. In the Grove they played about to their hearts' content, rambling here and there and enjoying the freedom of the place too much to enter into any games. The swings, however, were crowded all the time, and appeared to give as much satisfaction as the candies. At 4 o'clock the whistle of the steamer sounded for the return, and there was a further distribution of lemonade, sandwiches and ice-cream. By the time that the last saucer had been licked, for such, painful as it to record, was the practice of all the children, the barge was not far from the Inebriate Assylum, on Ward's Island. Here a party of three young fellows in a row-boat attempted to hook on to the barge to get a tow, but by some carelessness their boat came in collision with one of the fenders, and was instantly capsized. The manager immediately shouted to the pilot, Capt. Franks, to stop the tug, which was instantly done. At the same time, the boat which is constantly kept towing behind the barge in case of accident, was cast off, and in an incredibly short time was speeding to the rescue. The men had scrambled on to the boat and were hanging about it in a very precarious way. One only could swim, and as the tide was just on the turn, their position in a few minutes would have been exceedingly critical. They were all picked up, their boat righted, their oars and rudder rescued, and the whole crowd taken on board the tug. Meanwhile the tide had turned, and when the barge reached Hallett's Point the whirl tide was roaring over the rocks at the rate of ten miles an hour. It was only by means of some unusual piloting and sagacity that Capt. Franks succeeded in passing that spot so dreaded by Sound mariners. That he did succeed was extremely agreeable to the excursionists, who would have otherwise have been forced to wait the turning of the tide, which took place about 10 o'clock. As it was the pier at the foot of Eighth-street was reached in excellent time, and the children disembarked in fine spirits, putting out their hands and saying "Thank you Thir," as they left the barge. They evidently bore away with them to their homes thoughts and remembrances of the day's pleasure which will not soon be forgotten, and will form the theme of many a childish dreaming.

Relieving the Sick—Success of the Treatment.

The TIMES representatives yesterday made a tour of the houses where, during the week, the sick children had been discovered, and the result of their visits was most gratifying. In all the minor cases of cholera infantum, which had been found in the first stages of the disease, the symptoms have been removed; and even in the more serious cases the dangerous character of the fatal scourge has been checked, and every hope is now entertained of complete recovery, which must certainly have been greatly aided by the refreshing breezes of yesterday.

In the case of Bridget Doulan, at No. 819 Fifth-street, the poor widow with two sick children, both of whom on Monday seemed likely to die, the youngest is now quite well, and the elder is in a fair way toward recovery. The aged couple (Kinlan) in the same house are also doing very well.

At No. 37 Mangin-street the child Teresa Clays is doing very well, and the aged great-grandmother has been much improved by the strengthening medicines administered to her by the medical attendant.

In the Goerck-street houses, where there were so many sick children, and where the destitution was heart-sickening, the timely relief had been very beneficial, and every child seemed yesterday to be doing well.

The Smith family, of No. 329 Delancey-street, have been greatly benefited, and both the feeble father and sick child were yesterday much better, with every prospect toward recovery.

Under the archway in Rivington-street, near Goerck, where in a row of five two-story houses so many sick children had been found the sight yesterday was very gratifying. Every child seemed to be on the road to recovery, and some were quite well, laughing and crowing in the parent's arms. The infant child of Mrs. Hoffman, the silk weavers wife, seemed to be in a hopeful condition, and sleeping well. The mother expressed a belief that she could go to her silk winding today, and the father energetically expressed his thanks in broken English, while his eyes filled with tears. Mrs. Brady's child was quite well. It was also noticeable yesterday that some efforts had been made to have the court-yard put into a cleaner condition, and the air certainly was purer than when the writer first visited this locality during the earlier portion of the week.

No. 63 Columbia-street, which presented such a sad sight on Monday last with the three children, belonging to as many parents, lying dangerously sick at one time, and no doctor in attendance, yesterday had a far more joyous appearance. Two of the children were well, and the third (Kramer's child) may be considered as promising a speedy recovery. As the TIMES representative entered the doorway the children rushed up to him and with shouts told him the babies were all well. "And besides that," said one boy, "I went on the picnic." "Indeed," replied the writer, "where did you get the ticket?" "The kind lady who found that the baby was sick," responded he, "came and gave mother the tickets, and the baby went too." "Yes," said the mother with tears in her eyes, "thanks to you and the TIMES readers, my baby is well, and I can now see about my household affairs." The father also stepped forward when told who the writer was, took the offered hand, and grasped it fervently; but the big tear rolled down his cheek, while something seemed to stick in his throat and prevented him from speaking. And yet he was a truckman, used to the streets and rough ways. Seeing his embarrassment the writer returned the pressure of the hand and quietly turned the conversation by asking the boy what he liked most at the picnic. "I liked everything, Sir," said he, "but what I most liked was running on the grass without being afraid of the cop." Oh, how much this answer said! Freedom to enjoy nature without the fear of the policeman's club. If the children of poverty go into any of our City parks, the ominous words "keep off the grass" stares them in the face, and if they by any chance disobey the injunction, the cane of the gray-coated keeper, or the club of the policeman drives them off again.

Having visited a few more houses in the neighborhood with the same gratifying result, the writer passed into the Fourteenth Ward, and saw some of the children that on Tuesday seemed so terribly affected by the heat. Many of them had recovered, and here also were some who, although within the shadow of death early in the week, yesterday laughingly told the writer they had been on the picnic. The parents in each case thanked their generous contributors for what had been done. The child, Mary Daily, in Elizabeth-street, little Emma Kuhn, in the Spring-street basement, and the deformed girl Koehler, in Elm-street, each thanked the visitors for their return to health, and hope they and those they represented might live long and happily.

Passing thence to the Eighth and Fifth Wards, the writer called at the houses of those children that had been found sick through the exertions of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the St. John's Guild. Great improvement in the condition of the little ones was clearly manifested. The time has been too short for complete recovery to take place, as it was only on Thursday evening last that the meeting of the ladies and gentlemen was held, and the resolution offered to district the two Wards. Yet in that short time several cases of sick children without medical attention have been found, doctors furnished, medicines and other needful articles supplied, and the little ones greatly relieved from their pain and suffering. Mrs. Egan, whose boy was so sick on Friday, at No. 28 Laight-street, that she was compelled to let her other two children "go wild" in order to attend to him, yesterday pointed joyfully to the "little rascal" as he lay on the floor upon a pillow kicking up his heels and chuckling in a lively way. "That's all through you, Sir," said she to the writer, "and the good people of the TIMES. May God bless them."

Mr. John J. Rambo, chemist and druggist, south-east corner of Forty-second-street and Second avenue, will supply all orders of the missionaries and physicians for condensed milk, beef extract and medicines for the poor at a reasonable price. The following note has been received by the TIMES representative, who consulted with Dr. Parramore on the subject: "At your request I will mention the following streets as a boundary over which I propose to extend my professional services. Commence at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue to corner of Thirty-fifth-street along that to East River, up that to Forty-fourth-street, and then back to corner of Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue again. If I find from experience that I can extend my labor, I will report with pleasure." Dr. H. J. Parramore's office is No. 235 East Fortieth-street; office hours 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 4 and 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. There being a great number of sick in the district marked out by Dr. Parramore, he proposes to treat all the children that can be taken to his office during that time there, and call on the patients at their homes as he may find necessary at other times. The Doctor will make his visits at nominal charges, both he and Mr. Rambo presenting their bills weekly for payment at the TIMES office. Very little of this generosity of the contributors being known in this vicinity, the duty of perfecting arrangements with responsible persons for the alleviation of the poor has been quite onorous. The objects of the charity look with some suspicion and doubt upon the missionaries, and in several instances where real distress was known to exist the parents manifested a decided repugnance to receiving aid from "outside persons," saying they were poor but the "childer would get on now." The prospect of a thorough inspection of the most distressed habitations is assuming a more encouraging aspect, and before the week closes the visitors will be able to report favorable progress among the little sufferers. Little Susie Flood, at No. 214 East Forty-second-street, a patient of Dr. Parramore's, is rapidly improving upon the nourishing diet provided for her by a missionary, who expended $5 in this way. Mrs. Flood is a widow, industrious, temperate and frugal, and entirely dependent upon her labor as a laundress for the support of her little family. The physicians say they could save the lives of many children who otherwise die, if they could provide them with food as well as medicine, and hail with delight the aid afforded by the "TIMES Relief Fund" in this direction. The visits made among the families thus far have been only preliminary, but the object being at last accomplished, the attending physician will keep a correct record of all the cases, and the TIMES representative will be able to report them accurately in a day or so.

The visits were extended to the First Ward, as usual, and several mothers with sick infants in their arms, were conversed with, and directed to Dr. Merrill, who will afford them the necessary relief. It will probably be remembered that a visit was made to some of these tenements some days ago, and immediately upon the appearance of the missionaries they were surrounded by the little girls and boys, all of whom began eagerly questioning when they were to go on a picnic. The mothers said their little ones who were sick at that time had either died or improved, but if the visitors would call today they would show them some other children who sadly need the benefits of the relief promised. Many of these women say that they would be able to keep their little ones in better health if they had any way of bathing them, and in most pitiful tones begged the reporter to "say something in the paper about bath-houses for them as well as picnics and medicine." They do not want to be considered ungrateful for the kindness shown their sick little ones in supplying them with ice, milk, medicines, &c.; but they entreated so pitifully a "word in favor of bath-houses," right among them, that the fruits of a few kind words seem to have encouraged them to think of cleanliness as one of the most essential elements of health.

Report from Mr. Calder.

Mr. George Calder sends us the following report:

Since the public has responded so generously to the TIMES' appeal for aid in behalf of the poor and sick children of the City, it is, of course, desirable that the benefits of the fund should be extended to as many of these unfortunates as possible. We have, therefore, according to your authority, extended our sphere of labor by including in the Rivington-street district the Fourth and Seventh Wards. You do not need to be informed regarding the elements of the City population which these Wards embrace. The features of Water, Cherry, and other streets are familiar in some respects to many who have never seen them. There the visitor will find juvenile destitution in its saddest phases, inasmuch as it is often accompanied with vice. A visitor has been assigned to that neighborhood who has the moral and physical courage to explore its dreariest dens, and we hope she will reap a precious harvest. We have opened accounts with grocers and milk-sellers in convenient locations, on whom destitute parents will receive orders for food and delicacies for their sick and suffering little ones. The physicians assigned by the TIMES to the other wards in this district, and who have been so remarkably successful, will attend to the sick in this section also. And of course your reporters will continue to furnish you the particulars of the most interesting cases. Today we have sent medical aid to no less than thirteen sick children in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. A supply of nourishing food was furnished in every case where the physicians and visitors found it necessary. Among the cases reported today—all of them sad enough—one especially was distressing in the extreme. A poor woman, whose eyes were red and swollen with weeping, a picture of despair, said she had traveled nearly two miles to see us. A lady whom she did not know called upon her as she knelt beside the cradle of her dying child, and told her that by applying here she could have physician free. She said her husband had long been an invalid. Her oldest daughter, lately the mainstay of the family, had been rendered helpless from scrofula. She had three more children, who were suffering terribly from want of proper food. As she told her pitiful tale the tears streamed down her cheeks, and she said, "I don't know what to do." There was no time for "investigation" here. Sincerity was stamped upon every word she uttered. We hastily dispatched a messenger for a physician, wrote out an order for provisions, gave her a couple of fans, paid her car-fare home, and told her to call again.

How we wished that our contributors had seen the gratitude and delight of that poor mother, as she showered her thankfulness upon us, and left expressing the hope that the lives of her children might be saved!

NEW-JERSEY.

Preparations for the Fall Campaign.

The campaign in New-Jersey is assuming shape, although as yet few public meetings have been held by either party, owing to the warm weather. The Republican State Committee has established its head-quarters at Jersey City and will this week get to work in earnest. The Democracy have not as yet done anything, Greeleyism being a bitter pill for them to swallow. Many of them, while "bowing to the decision" of the Baltimore Convention, express the intention to remain quiet, while scores of others will either vote for Grant or stay away from the polls. The "straight outers," led by Mr. Samuel J. Bayard, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District in 1868, are organizing and will send a full delegation to the Louisville Convention in September. Thus far no prominent Republican in the State, except Gen. Kilpatrick, has declared for the Greeley ticket. The majority of the supporters of that party being chiefly disappointed or rejected office-holders. The entire number in this State will not reach 1,000, and these are mostly confined to the larger cities. The rank and file are true to the old party, and the accessions from the Democracy will more than counter balance all defections.

New-Jersey will, this Fall, elect seven Congressmen, eight of the twenty-one State Senators and sixty Members of the Assembly. The Republicans now have a majority of all these officials, and expect to elect their successors. The doubtful Senatorial counties are Camden and Salem, now represented by Republicans, and Union and Somerset, represented by Democrats. Gloucester and Essex are considered sure Republican, and Monmouth and Warren as certainly Democratic. In Cowden the gentlemen are prominently named—Gen. Sewell, Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad, and Isaac Nicholson, an old member of the Assembly. In Salem, Ex-Sheriff Hives, a very strong man, is prominent. Union presents J. Henry Stone, formerly Mayor of Rahway, while Somerset favors Peter A. Voorhees, a former Assemblyman. In Monmouth, the Democracy will probably support Col. Patterson, and in Warren Joseph B. Cornish. Essex and Gloucester will return their present Senators, Taylor and Hopkins. The Republicans will only have to carry three of the eight counties to retain control of the Senate, eight of the members holding over being Republican and five Democratic. For Congress the Republicans will carry the First, Second, and Sixth Districts, and the Democracy the Third, Fourth, and Seventh. The Fifth, now represented by John Hill, will be contesting ground with a decided advantage on the Republican side, which had over 600 majority in the district last Fall.

The last Assembly stood thirty-six Republicans to twenty-four Democrats, and will not probably vary much from that proportion again, one or two Republican districts last year having returned Democrats, and one Democratic district a Republican.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Description of the Malady—Statistics and Facts—Progress of the Disease.

That terrible and unusually fatal disorder—the disease of the kidneys, with which the name of Bright seems by the common consent of the medical world to be inseparably connected—bids fair to become one of the deadly scourges of this country. It is not only fearfully prevalent, but year by year the number of deaths arising from it increase in vastly undue proportion to the increase of population. There is, too, the startling fact, and one most uncomfortable to contemplate, that, whereas medical science has arrived at a thoroughly accurate diagnosis of the peculiar characteristics and symptoms of the disease, its causes and its effects, medical science, nevertheless, does not appear as yet to have arrived at the power of curing or even controlling it, except in its very early stages. And this is a disease which strikes down men in the outset of life and in the prime of manhood. It is no rusting or wearing out of the physical organs as old age comes on; but it is a disease which insidiously cankers and saps the life-blood of young, strong and hearty men. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Bright's disease of the kidneys is not an hereditary one, though there are certain hereditary diseases which may induce it. But in the majority of cases it is a disease which might have been prevented by ordinary care of themselves on the part of those who suffer from it. It is not, then, out of place to make known, without indulging in medical technicalities, something of the nature of this disease, to give statistics showing its fearful prevalence, and to point out its most common causes and how easily, as a general thing, they may be guarded against.

The disease is generally divided by the medical profession into two forms—acute and chronic. The acute form is a simple congestion of the filtering tubes through which the kidneys perform their organic duty. The chronic form is when, through neglect or repeated attacks of congestion, granular degeneration, bringing with it structural alteration of the organ, has supervened. The first is curable, the second, though it can be temporarily alleviated, is incurable. A man or woman may have the chronic form of the disease, and yet live for several years. One kidney only may be affected, and the other perform the work of both. It appears to be much the same as is the case of those who have one lung diseased; they live, but they are never strong or well, and cannot know much of the enjoyment of life. They live by sufferance only; medical science is thus far unable to do little if anything for them.

Statistics compiled by highly competent authority, and extending over a period of three years, lead to the conclusion that this terrible disease is more rife in certain sections of this than in other countries, especially in New-York City. The average ratio of deaths from Bright's disease to the annual total of deaths in New-York City was 1 to 52; in the City of Rochester it was 1 to 73, in Boston 1 to 93. Compare these figures with the mortality returns of the Old World. In London the ratio was 1 to 89; in Edinburgh 1 to 95; Glasgow 1 to 142, and Paris 1 to 266. But the case is still more alarming when we note the rapid increase during these three years of the ratio of deaths from Bright's disease in New-York City. During the first year covered by these statistics, the ratio was 1 to 66, the following year it was 1 to 55, and in the third year it was 1 to 42. Taking into consideration the fact that about seven-eighths of these deaths were those of male adults and the vast number of children who die under five years of age, it will be seen that Bright's disease occupies a lamentably prominent place in the death returns of the Board of Health. But it is generally believed among the medical profession that the case is even worse; for many deaths from this disease are often, through carelessness or ignorance, registered in the category of other diseases. However, be this as it may, the showing is bad enough.

There appear to be two leading causes of Bright's disease, one of which is more marked in this country than in others—intemperance and climate; the latter being, perhaps, the more productive cause of the two. In Europe large quantities of beer and common wine are drank, where whisky would be the stimulant taken here. If intoxication, then, be as rife in Europe as it is in America, the amount of pure alcohol imbibed, and the consequent injury to health, is not so great. This is shown by a comparison of the reports of the Board of Health in New-York and the Registrars in Great Britain. In London the deaths from alcoholism are 1 in 317; in Liverpool, 1 in 345; in Glasgow, 1 in 445; while in New-York they are 1 in 211. The experiments of scientific men have shown that alcohol is partly cast off from the system, unchanged, through the kidneys. When alcohol is taken to excess it disturbs the equilibrium of the circulation in the kidneys, irritates them, and ends by bringing on congestion. That wine and beer have a prejudicial effect when taken in excessive quantities, there is no doubt; but their evil influences are exhibited in gout, rather than in disease of the kidneys. Few will be disposed to dispute that the love of alcohol is the besetting sin of New-York; but even those few will probably be convinced by the following figures: From the 1st May, 1870, to the 30th April, 1871, the City authorities issued 7,440 licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the annual fees on which amounted to $340,141 91. Of these licenses, 10 were of the first grade, at $150 each; 56 of the second grade, at $100; 5,578 of the third grade, at $50; 1,796 of the fourth grade, at $30. Taking the population of the City at 1,000,000, there is one liquor-saloon for every 134 inhabitants, men, women and children. Deducting the women and children and those men who do not drink, it is easy to conceive the amount of liquor which the remaining men must annually consume to support 7,440 liquor-saloons. And then, again, there is all the liquor consumed in private houses. Whisky is the ordinary beverage of the City of New York, and its effect on the kidneys has been shown above. It would appear to be clear, then, though many medical practitioners deny it, that whisky has much to do with the prevalence and rapid increase of Bright's disease of the kidneys. An indirect but forcible argument in support of this view is furnished by the records of the New York Hospital. In the list of occupations of all those who have been treated for Bright's disease in the hospital, including men and women, sailors lead the van. They are just thirty per cent. of the total. This is evidently the result, to a great extent, of Jack's periodical runs ashore, and his perambulations of the rum-shops so long as his money lasts, though exposure, undoubtedly has a good deal to do with it. But these same hospital records, in many instances define the actual cause of the disease. In over fifty per cent. of them it is intemperance. Dr. Dickenson, of London, who has made the treatment of this disease a specialty, and has written largely concerning it, while acknowledging that the acute form of the disease may be caused by intemperance, disputes the theory of those who maintain that the chronic form arises from the same cause. But as Dr. Gouverneur Smith, one of the leading authorities in New-York, says, if intemperance causes the acute form, and a succession of the attacks of the acute form induces the chronic form, or a first attack of the acute develops into the chronic, surely intemperance must be the cause of, first, the acute, and then the chronic—that is, of both.

Another very prolific cause of Bright's disease in portions of this country is the trying nature of the climate. Some of the ablest investigators of Bright's disease have demonstrated that it is a malady confined to that belt of the earth in which the change of seasons is most marked, and where the annual mean temperature of the air ranges between 46° and 57°. In the extreme northern part of this continent, where cold is the normal condition of the atmosphere, and in the Southern States, where heat is the normal condition, this form of disease is little known. In Bombay the proportion of deaths from Bright's disease to the total number of deaths from other causes is only 1 in 2,800; in New-York, where the annual mean temperature is 51°, it is 1 in 42; in New-Orleans it is 1 in 329; in Charlestown, 1 in 427; in Providence, again, where the cold is more prevalent than in New-York, the proportion is 1 in 173. A sudden chill of the system, undue exposure, and rapid changes of temperature are just the elements to produce the acute form of Bright's disease. In New-York the thermometer ranges every year from zero to 100°. One day it is bright, sunshiny and warm; the next a biting cold snap. Men of business are often tempted by a fine Spring morning to leave their houses without an overcoat, only to repent bitterly having done so in the afternoon. In the record of the cases of the New-York Hospital, the causes of forty-four cases have been distinctly traced to exposure to cold and wet, when insufficiently clad, and also to the checking of perspiration. This has something to do with the prevalence of the disease among sailors, a class proverbially careless of themselves in this respect.

There are other causes which bring on this terrible disease which are not so easily avoidable as intemperance and careless exposure. Gout and disease of the heart will induce it. One or two trades are particularly liable to it, especially those who work in lead. But it would appear from the facts advanced above that a vast number of persons who have died, or are now suffering from Bright's disease, need never have known such an affliction. Care in keeping themselves warmly clad, in avoiding the possibility of sudden chills and reckless exposure to all sorts of weather, and, above all, the observing of the ordinary rules of temperance would, in hundreds of instances, have saved them from a premature grave.

WATER-SPOUT IN COLORADO.

Terrible Force of the Storm—Two Young Girls Killed.

From the Denver (Col.) News, July 16.

Those who have ever witnessed a water-spout will bear testimony to its appalling nature. By some it is supposed to be formed by a whirlwind of extreme intensity, while others ascribe it to an electric origin. It occurs for the most part at sea, but sometimes also on shore, and particularly in rocky fastnesses, though generally in the neighborhood of water. One of these curious phenomena occurred on the Central stage-road, in Golden Gate Gulch, four miles above the town of Golden, on Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock. People residing in that vicinity report having seen, just above the higher mountains, numerous dense clouds, from which a conical pillar, resembling condensed vapor, was seen to descend, and almost simultaneously a deafening peal of thunder was heard. Mr. Jack Virden, wife and his sister, and Miss Blood, daughter of Lyman C. Blood, all of whom resided some five or six miles up the cañon, had been to Golden, and were returning home in a double carriage, and had reached the point indicated above, when the peal of thunder came, and the water-spout dispersed. A moment before they had passed Fred Buckman, who had pulled his team on to an elevated spot of ground, and was sheltering himself, under a ledge of rocks, from the approaching storm. Presently a violent commotion, with confusion of sounds, like the tumult of the elements was heard high up in the mountains. Then came a tremendous torrent of water, bearing trees and bowlders, and calculated to astonish and terrify by its magnitude, force and violence. The horses took fright, and, shying to one side, upset the carriage, and all occupants were pitched into the bottom of the gulch. In an instant as it were, and before they could recover their feet, the wave, with a perpendicular breast of ten or twelve feet, was upon them, and licked them up like the sands of the gulch. Mrs. Virden clung to her husband, and he, by a miraculous chance, got hold of a limb, and held fast until the flood subsided. The poor girls—Misses Blood and Virden, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years—were less fortunate. They were carried down by the mighty current, to an appalling death. After the torrent had exhausted its fury, and a search for the bodies had been instituted, that of Miss Blood, mutilated beyond recognition, was found buried in the sand, all but one foot, about a half mile below where the accident occurred. Her skull was completely denuded in places, and her body was frightfully gashed. It is a singular fact, that Lyman C. Blood, her father, who had been down to the valley, and was returning, on horseback, when the accident took place, and had joined Buckman in the search for the bodies, was the first to discover the corpse of the girl, though it is still more singular that he did not recognize her, for he supposed her to be at home. The body of Miss Virden was recovered some three miles below the scene of the disaster, where it had lodged against a tree, and was stripped of its clothing.

It is a matter of history, and will be readily recalled by many, that a water-spout equally prodigious descended upon Guy Hill a few years ago, and flooded a stage-coach containing Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, though they were far enough removed to escape disaster.

Perils of Our Government—Vice-President Colfax's Address.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* supplies us a full report of Hon. Schuyler Colfax's eloquent address at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the Fourth of July, on the possible perils of our Government. The following brief extracts give an outline of the topics presented:

"Let me say to you in the first place, that there is one peril in this country existing today, to which most of us shut our eyes blindly, and that is, the danger of overtrading with foreign nations. We should remember that every dollar of this overtrading abroad is being settled now by national bonds, by State bonds, by railroad bonds, and that in the quick-coming future every dollar of these hundreds of millions is to be paid, principal and interest, in American gold; and I can say to the nation, as to an individual, it is your duty to live within your means. If you do not do it, be it individual or nation, the day of retribution will come. There is another peril akin to it, and that is running in debt abroad for railroads beyond what ought to be constructed each year in this land. I know how valuable they are as facilities for the farmer; but with regard to all these great improvements, I believe you will realize that the safest rule for individual or city, State or nation, is, with the exception of great exigencies, to pay as you go. I know how valuable credit is sometimes in building up the poor man when judiciously used; but, as a general rule, I speak of the building by the thousands and tens of thousand of miles of railroad per year, and going in debt abroad for it. The third possible peril is the increase of State and municipal debts, and the burdensome taxation they entail. Very often during political campaigns you hear a great deal said about our national debt and national taxes, but the oppressive burden upon the people of this country is not the burden of national taxation, but the burden of local taxation and debt, a burden that I fear very much is increasing in this country of ours. I know how apt we are in all our towns to launch into expense, and say: 'Posterity will take care of this.' Posterity generally has to do its full share whether it wishes to or not, but at the same time we scarcely contemplate that there may be municipal misfortunes—and if there are, and the calculation and credit on which they are based fail, then comes the time when with your credit dishonored, you will be unable to pay your obligations, as has been the case with towns in a Western State within a year or two, and a mandate has come from the Supreme Court of the United States that these debts must be paid even if the very land in the country shall be required to be paid to the creditors. There is a danger, also, in the increasing power of great corporations in this country. Now, I strike at none and allude to none specifically; but you can yourselves see this vastly increasing power of hundreds of millions of dollars controlled by a few men. I do not believe in any unwise or oppressive legislation toward those who have been engaged in the great and beneficent work of internal improvements, but wherever there is a power or a combination of powers that looms up and startles us with its vastness, it is a power that by wise legislation you have a right judiciously to restrain.

There is again danger to some extent in the expansion of our area. When you bring within the expanding borders of the Republic, national hostilities, unwilling people, with ineradicable prejudices, by force, or purchase, or conquest, you may bring with you a crop of discords and alienation that will tend to weaken the golden band that binds our Union together. You have been favored in this respect in the past; our country has expanded, but it has been in regions sparsely settled, where we went in and Americanized it after we annexed it. It is true Texas had considerable population when annexed, but that was to a large extent population from our own country, and there was a vast area in it, not even yet peopled, which our people, when located fully, assisted in making thoroughly American. The vast Louisiana purchase was mainly an unsettled country, and California was to a great extent also unsettled. Arizona was unsettled then, and it is considerably unsettled yet. New-Mexico had a Mexican population, and that Territory more than all others has been difficult to Americanize. To annex the whole of British America west of Lake Superior could be done with absolute safety to this country, because it is comparatively unsettled; but, though it is so popular here in Michigan to advocate the annexation of Canada, I should wish to be convinced that the 4,000,000 of people dwelling just north of our frontier absolutely longed and desired to become part and parcel of this country.

I do not say any of these things as an alarmist, but because I think it is well for us when we are discoursing about the growth, and grandeur, and glory of this country to contemplate the possibility of dangers. I will tell you another peril, and that is war. I stand here to condemn and to oppose with all my might whatever war sentiment there may be in this community, or elsewhere, except as a last resort of nations, and if you want to know what I mean by the last resort of nations, I answer the saving of the nation's life. I do not believe in war for anything else. War to save a nation from destruction is justifiable; war to preserve a Constitution like ours and a land from destruction, is a holy war. I do not believe in war to avenge fancied wrongs; I do not believe in war for the redress of imputations upon national honor, sometimes so called. I believe the nations that believe in a hereafter, in a judgment, are wicked to go to war on any question which can be arbitrated as we are now arbitrating the difficulties between this country and the mother country by the arbitration of the leading Powers of the civilized world."

Bronzes to be Cast at the Ames Works.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 20.

Models for two groups of bronze statuary have lately been received at the works of the Ames Company in Chicopee. One designed by Milmore, and adopted by the City of Fitchburg, consists of three figures, representing the two arms of executive power, the army and navy, in the persons of a soldier and sailor, with the goddess of liberty placing arrows upon their heads in grateful commemoration of their combined agency in conquering a peace. The figures are of the heroic size, the goddess being nine and the men eight feet high. The other group is for the City of Erie, Penn., and is made up of a soldier and sailor, standing side by side, mutually supporting the United States flag, which hangs in graceful folds between them, the foot of the staff resting upon the ground, the right hand of the soldier grasping it, while his left holds his musket *en traile*. The sailor is grasping the flag-staff with his left hand, while the right carelessly rests upon the pommel of his sword, the point of which stands upon the ground, representing the mutual relation of these forces in sustaining the one flag. The statue of Lincoln, recently completed for the monument at Springfield, Ill., is now subject to the order of the Committee who have it in charge, and may be removed at any time.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 20.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

15	Adams Express...	98¼	100	Erie Railway.b.c.	52⅛
25	Am. M. Un. Ex....	74⅛	300	do.	52
15	U. S. Express.b.c.	87	200	do....b10.	52
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	77⅝	100	L. Shore & M. So.	92⅞
100	do.	77⅛	300	do..bet. call.	92⅞
100	do....s3.	77⅛	100	do.	92⅞
300	do....s3.	77⅜	25	Panama Railroad.	119
400	do..bet. call.	77⅜	100	do.	118¾
300	do.	77½	20	Cl. & Pitts. B.G'd.	91¾
300	do.	77⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.b.c.	74⅜
200	do.	77½	300	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	46⅜
900	do.	77¾	200	do....b3.	46⅜
100	do.	77⅝	500	Chic. & R. I...b.c.	111⅜
200	do.	77⅜	100	Mil. & St. P..b.c.	55⅛
200	do.	77⅜	100	T., W.&W..b.c. s4.	76⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	97⅝	100	N. J. So....b.c.	25
30	do.	98	100	C.C.& In.C.b.c. s3.	35⅜

MONDAY, July 22—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$616,700
Increase in Specie	1,348,400
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	545,100
Increase in Deposits	2,043,300
Decrease in Circulation	90,400

	June 22,'71.	June 20,'72.	July 13,'72.
National Capital	$73,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Loan Capital	15,244,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$88,569,600	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	300,068,724	304,822,500	296,597,800
Gold and Gold Notes.	18,141,987	29,571,800	28,223,400
Other Legal Tenders.	72,419,670	52,885,600	53,440,700
Deposits	255,735,063	247,551,300	245,508,000
Circulation	30,371,186	27,376,000	27,466,400
In Sub-Treasury	63,881,580	46,119,460	47,528,024

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the Lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	July 13,'72.	July 20,'72.	July 22,'71.
Deposits	$245,508,000	$247,551,300	$255,735,063
Circulation	27,466,400	27,376,000	30,371,186
Total	$272,974,400	$274,927,300	$286,106,249
Required 25 ₱ ct	$68,243,600	$68,731,825	$71,526,562
Actual basis	81,664,100	82,467,400	90,561,657
Excess	$13,420,500	$13,735,575	$19,035,095
Rate of money	4@5 ₱ ct.	3@4 ₱ ct.	3@5 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $7,221,202, as against $6,094,317 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,913,437, against $4,440,652 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $4,641,026, against $1,479,859 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United State Treasury for the week were $1,946,721.

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$13,696,426	January	$15,184,586
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,876	March	3,894,594
April	14,329,276	April	685,266
May	11,436,504	May	12,077,882
June	7,463,684	June	2,303,835
July 6	1,485,453	July 6	9,410,550
July 13	1,622,356	July 13	3,801,964
July 20	1,946,721	July 20	1,888,806
Total, 1872	$81,311,255	Total, 1872	$51,829,645
Total, 1871	85,015,650	Total, 1871	57,919,3.9

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 22, '71.
American Gold	114¼@114⅜@114⅛@114⅝	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅛@116⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	115¾@115⅜@114⅞	112⅜
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	113⅜@113⅝	....
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	102@101¾	98⅝
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	90½@90	87½
New-York Central	98⅛@97⅞@98	95⅛
Rock Island	111⅜@111⅜	106⅝
North-west Common	73⅜@74⅜	66⅜
North-west Preferred	92⅞@91⅛	88⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅝@46⅜	43⅜
St. Paul Common	54@56	57⅜
St. Paul Preferred	78@78⅜	79⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅜@76⅜	57⅜
Union Pacific	37⅛@36⅛	27
Erie	53⅜@50⅜@52	28⅛
Western Telegraph	75⅜@75⅜	56⅛
Pacific Mail	76⅝@78⅛@77⅜	43⅛
Lake Shore	93⅝@92⅞	107⅛

The Gold market during the past week saw an advance to 114⅝ on the expectation and news of an advance on the Bank of England rate. But Exchange was weaker than was anticipated, and Gold fell to 114⅛, not rallying beyond about 114⅜ to the close. The Public Funds were not too much effected by the advance in Gold, to prevent the Treasury buying its full million Five-twenties on Wednesday. In the Stock market, there was a decided improvement in tone, with fair activity in some varieties, notably Pacific Mail, which advanced 1½ ₱ cent., and started Panama up from 113 to 118¾@119. Erie fluctuated with its London quotations, closing steady at 52, about half way between the extremes of the week. Money became easier than at any time this season; 3 ₱ cent. being an outside rate for call loans in the latter half of the week.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD, No. 36 Wall-st.

AN IMMENSE BUILDING.

The New Manhattan Market—Its Dimensions, Situation, Cost, &c.—What is Proposed to be Done.

The Manhattan Market structure, which is now nearly completed, and will be thrown open to the public in about a month, is one of the largest buildings in this city. It is bounded on either side by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets; its length is 900 feet, and its broad fronts, one on Eleventh the other on Twelfth-avenue, are 200 feet in width. On these lines the foundation is laid, which is of itself a feature of interest. In connection with other supports there have been driven to varying depths 2,400 spiles. For 126 feet on the Thirty-fifth-street side of the structure the depth to which the spiles have been driven, under direction of Gen. McClellan, varies from 24 to 35 feet. Over these spiles is a bed of concrete, five feet in thickness, and over that what are known as "bottom stones," five feet in width and one in depth. On the Thirty-fourth-street line, the depth to which the spiles have been driven is from fourteen to twenty-two feet, with the same coverings of concrete and stone as on the other side. On the Twelfth-avenue front, the spiles sink forty-two to fifty feet, with a top-dressing of two feet of concrete, over and across which are three heavy and, claimed to be, imperishable timbers, filled in with two feet more of concrete. The Eleventh-avenue front has a similar foundation, as also have each of the columns supporting the roof.

Level with the upper line of foundation, the floor is laid. This is 160,000 square yards in extent. It consists first of four inches of concrete laid upon a well-leveled and of hardened-natural bed. Over this is a coating of asphalt two inches in thickness, which, again, is covered with one and a half inches thickness of Portland, or English cement. The latter is to be colored in elaborate designs, and all will be impervious to water. At either side of the building and through the central line are drainways, through which all refuse will be carried to the river as often as any one or more or all of the 1,000 Croton water hydrants are let play upon it. With such a flow, and with such convenience for washing and drainage, it is believed that the atmosphere and all else pertaining to the market may be kept thoroughly free from unpleasant odors, &c.

The construction of the walls next claims attention. The materials of which they are composed are Philadelphia brick and light-colored (Lockport) stone, the latter used for trimming and for a portion of the ornamentation. The architectural style of the building is what is known as the Lombard. Its most attractive feature is the arched roof and tower elevations. The massive sides and fronts, however, are finely symmetrical. It is claimed that some of the finest specimens of the bricklayer's and mason's handiwork existing may be found in them. On either front the name of the structure is inscribed, and the date of the commencement of the work.

From these massive walls rises the arch—of iron and slate—which forms the dome-like roof. The arch proper springs from an elevation running from the side-walls inward 30 feet, and rises, including the upper line of window-work, to an altitude of 135 feet, and extends to within 75 feet of either front, thus giving an elevated arch-line 850 feet in length. The ends of this lengthened archway are dome-like in form, and the whole is covered with parti-colored slate, of which the ground-work is the more common blue, and the figure embellishments and reliefs are in brownish red and white.

The central tower of the building rises to an altitude of 236 feet. It will contain a clock with four dials, one on each side, which is claimed to be the largest in the world, and will cost about $37,000. The other towers are, two on either front façades, and two on either of those in the central line of the sides, all of which are in keeping with the central design, and all are to have time dials subordinate in size to those on the central tower. Subordinate, again, to these smaller towers, are eight elevations along the crown of the arch, which are formed of iron open-work and preserved wood, and are designed as ventilators. The windows are 1,500 in number, and are on pivotal centres. Passing from this exterior to an interior view a still better comprehension of the vastness of the structure is obtained. Standing in either of the main front entrances the spectator is enabled to appreciate the vast extent of the iron-arched inclosure. There is, at present, nothing to seriously obstruct the view, nor will there be when the work is complete, for the iron girders, by which the arch is held, are so laid as to afford a clear view of the whole from any stand-point inside.

Between the walls and the inner line of pillars, which sustain the roof and towers, there are to be ranged between ten and twelve hundred stalls—one-half for wholesale and the other for retail dealers in meats and market produce generally, excepting only fish, for which another building is to be constructed. The larger of these stalls will be sixteen feet square, and the smaller ten by eleven. The rent has been fixed at from $3 to $9 per week, in accordance with size and position of the stand.

In addition to the main structure, which is to be opened to the public early in August, there are to be exterior roadways and a long dock constructed. A line of river steamers are building which, when completed, will be used for the delivery of orders to the shipping in the harbor, and to various pre-determined points in Brooklyn and New-Jersey, between which and the office in the main building there will be telegraph lines. In addition to this, suitable positions are to be prepared for market gardeners and produce dealers from Long Island and New-Jersey.

The cost of this great market enterprise is as follows:

Cost of land, main structure, and exterior and interior appurtenances	$1,500,000
Cost of additional buildings	200,000
Cost of dock and steamers	300,000
Total expenditure	$2,000,000

Benevolent Deeds in Albany.

From the Albany Express, July 20.

One gentleman we know of, whose everyday life seems to be lighted by the admonition of the Great Master: "The poor ye always have with you," is constantly doing deeds of charity among the deserving poor; but if solicited to subscribe to any object when his name might get into print, he puts on a long face, complains about family expenses, &c., and will not give a cent. We will reveal enough of his identity, however, to say he is Superintendent of a large Sunday-school, and noted for his love of little children. And then we have in our midst a veritable "Lady Bountiful," who is the wife of one of our richest and most eminent citizens, noted for his pleasant manner, and his interest in all measures connected with the public weal. Daily does the lady order her carriage, and proceeding to the homes of poverty and squalidness, comforts the sick and dying by good words, reading to them, and affording such delicacies as they could not obtain themselves. And yet, this lady, so brave and constant in good works, would shrink from having her name made public, and one of her stipulations always is, that her charities shall be kept secret.

A few days since a plain-looking gentleman, dressed in gray tweed, without ring, ornament or jewel on his person, introduced himself to an almoner for a public institution, and asked a variety of questions relative to charities and temperance work in Albany. Just as he was taking leave he handed the missionary a very handsome donation, and on being asked his name gave that of one of the most distinguished manufacturers in the country, whose fame is world-renowned. The gentleman has large interests in Albany, and his donations to good works of all kinds aggregate nearly $100,000 a year; but he, like "Lady Bountiful," invariably exacts a promise of secrecy.

From Overseer of the Poor, Hoxsie, we learn that the amount paid out of the city, and the different societies, foots up, as far as can be ascertained, to $150,000 per annum, but private contributions, of course, cannot be ascertained.

Five Cases of Insanity in one Family.

From the Troy Times, July 20.

Our readers will recollect the cases of the two Craven brothers and one sister who were recently sent to the lunatic asylum from this city. Yesterday a brother and sister, named Moses and Anna Paulette, were sent to the insane asylum from Albany. For some months past they have imagined that the City of Albany was indebted to them in the sum of $52,000, and they have attended every Court during the period, expecting the case would be passed upon. They have also supposed that their neighbors intended to poison them, and for the last four or five nights have sought refuge in the station-house.

"Paddy the Smasher" Smashed—Four Thieves Attack a Police Officer on Broadway.

While Officer Keenan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patrolling his post on Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston streets, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, he was attacked and beaten by four panel thieves and ruffians, who were concealed in a doorway lying in wait for him. The leader of the gang, Patrick Quinn, alias "Paddy the Smasher," struck Keenan on the head with a base-stick, cutting him severely. Keenan drew his club, and after a desperate fight, in which Quinn was beaten severely, succeeded in mastering him. Quinn, on being arraigned before Justice Scott at the Tombs yesterday, was held for trial.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	677	Oil Cake, pkgs	1,390
Copper, bbls	188	Pork, pkgs	46
Copper, cakes	326	Cut-meats, pkgs	269
Dried Fruit, pkgs	6	Lard, pkgs	500
Eggs, bbls	576	Stearine, pkgs	100
Flour, bbls	5,248	Butter, pkgs	1,333
Wheat, bushels	63,407	Cheese, pkgs	6,631
Corn, bushels	282,480	Tallow, pkgs	7
Oats, bushels	132,398	Red Oil, bbls	100
Corn Meal, bbls	100	Rice, pkgs	96
Corn Meal, bags	160	Silver Ore, sacks	1,607
Hops, bales	20	Starch, boxes	590
Hides, bales	103	Tobacco, hhds	291
Leather, sides	6,828	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	109
Oil, bbls	47	Whisky, bbls	615
Resin, bbls	735	Wool, bales	355

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Canada, for Liverpool—38,434 bushels Wheat, 63,533 bushels Corn, 218 bales Cotton, 100 bdls. Shooks, 5 cases Tobacco, 3,600 Staves.

By the steamer City of Montreal, for Liverpool—30 casks Nickel Ore, 1 bale Furs, 1 case Sewing-machines, 2,615 boxes Bacon, 14,419 bushels Wheat, 27,887 boxes Cheese, 40 tcs. Pork, 171 pks. Agricultural Implements, 3 cases Pumps, 340 bbls. Flour, 297 pks. Butter, 163 boxes Meats, 39 bbls. Provisions, 2 tcs. Bladders, 5 pks. Roots, 225 tcs. Beef, 8,298 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Arragon, for Bristol—800 bbls. Flour, 100 cases Can Goods, 8,000 bushels Corn, 11,510 boxes Cheese, 135 tcs. Beef, 65 boxes Bacon, 120 pks. Butter, 60 bbls. Pork, 10 tcs. Pork, 25 boxes Clocks, 90,211 lbs. Tallow, 8,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Columbia, for Glasgow—1,742 bushels Peas, 68 hhds. Tobacco, 135 boxes Bacon, 825 bbls. Flour, 3,552 boxes Cheese, 250 boxes Meats, 10 pks. Bees-wax, 53 bags Waste, 237 pks. Butter, 7,640 bushels Corn, 18 pks. Belting.

By the brig Goffredo, for Gloucester—13,798 bushels Corn.

By the bark Martin, for Cork and orders—39,455 bushels Corn.

By the brig Brazilian, for Antwerp—493 bbls. Resin, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 500 tcs. Lard, 4 6 boxes Bacon.

By the bark Laura, for Konigsberg—2,910 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Stirkors, for Bordeaux—5,169 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark T. C. Jones, for Gibraltar—10 boxes Florida Water, 3 cases Tobacco, 120 bbls. Flour, 265 hhds. Tobacco, 2,000 cases Petroleum for Cadiz, 13,350 Staves.

By the brig Kodiak, for Malaga—72,000 Staves.

By the brig Agathe, for Pernambuco—1,000 cases Petroleum, 1,050 bbls. Flour, 42,000 Staves, 36,000 Hoops, 120 bbls. Headings.

By the brig Two Brothers, for Vera Cruz—243 tons Ice, 5,000 feet Lumber, 200 empty Barrels, 70 empty Boxes.

By the bark Ilya, for Maracaibo—602 bbls. Flour, 5 cases Sewing-machines, 10 cases Furniture, 1 Iron Safe, 10 pks. Drugs, 10 bbls. Tar, 3 cases Hardware.

By the schooner Lady Bannerman, for Green Turtle Bay—979 lbs. Tobacco, 14 bbls. Pork, 90 bbls. Flour, 6 boxes Candles, 2 cases Shoes, 3 pks. Fish, 12 bbls. Corn-meal, 822 lbs. Butter, 2 bales Domestics, 6 boxes Soap, 40 bushels Corn.

By the brig La Creole, for Curacoa—81 pks. Furniture, 15 rolls Leather, 43 pks. Hardware, 9 bales Domestics, 34,704 lbs. Tobacco, 100 pks. Perfumery, 54 pks. Drugs, 410 bbls. Flour, 123 bbls. Corn-meal, 5 bbls. Pork, 31 bbls. Beef, 7 kegs Beef, 12 boxes Beef, 94 bushels Peas, 118 pks. Bread, 18 bales Tobacco, 6 cases Sewing-machines, 10 cases Matches, 40 boxes Soap, 2,573 lbs. Butter, 1,040 bushels Corn, 4 cases Shoes, 13 cases Shoe-nails, 1,309 gallons Petroleum, 12 pks. Lamps, 4,215 lbs. Lard, 43 pks. Trunks, 48 boxes Fire-crackers, 411 pks. Fish, 1 Mast, 5 cases Clocks, 57 boxes Candles, 9 cases Hats.

By the brig W. D. Andrews, for Demerara—800 bales Hay, 400 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bbls. Bread, 400 bushels Corn, 1,250 lbs. Lard, 200 cases Oil, 150 bushels Peas, 100 bags Peas, 50 bbls. Beef, 40 bbls. Pork, 1 Wagon, 2 Horses.

By the brig Thomas Turcill, for Mayaguez—100 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork, 10 tcs. Ham, 100 pails Butter, 300 pails Lard, 200 reams Paper, 50 bbls. Corn-meal, 50 bbls. Bread, 50 boxes Biscuits, 100 bushels Oats, 100 cases Kerosene, 75 boxes Cheese.

By the brig Iza, for Gibara—1,700 lbs. Butter, 4,000 lbs. Ham, 35 Trunks, 10 cases Paper, 14 cases Hardware, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 15 pks. Preserves, 100 bbls. Beans, 100 bags Salt, 4 pks. Rope, 500 gallons Petroleum, 7,000 lbs. Bacon, 16,000 lbs. Lard, 400 bbls. Potatoes, 75 tons Coal, 233 pks. Fish, 5,000 feet Lumber.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship Iris—298,844½ gallons Refined Petroleum....For Dunkirk, by the bark Preciosa—66,830 gallons Crude Petroleum, 27,763 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Havre, by the bark Bjorn—89,571 gallons Crude Petroleum.

COFFEE—Very dull in all lines within the previous nominal range.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, with prices quoted off again ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 491 bales, including 361 bales to spinners and 130 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a fair business has been reported, but at a decline of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 16,100 bales, (3,300 bales last evening and 12,800 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening for August, 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 100 bales at 21c., 500 bales at 21c.; September, 300 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 700 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c.; October, 400 bales at 19 13-16c., 400 bales at 19⅞c.; November, 300 bales at 19⅝c.; December, 200 bales at 19c. And today, for August, 400 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 400 bales at 20⅝c., 800 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 300 bales at 20 7-16c., 400 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c.; September, 300 bales at 20 13-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 11-16c., 1,000 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20⅝c., 1,000 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 900 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c.; October, 700 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 400 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19⅝c.; November, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 500 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 400 bales at 19c. Exchanged—1c. paid to exchange 200 bales October for 200 bales September. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: July, 20⅝c.; August, 20.94c.; September, 20.69c.; October, 19.80c.; November, 19.01c.; December, 18.93c. The receipts at this port, today, were 677 bales, including 646 bales from Charleston, 31 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝

EGGS—Fresh stock in fair request and held with firmness.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very slack trade reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted weak and somewhat irregular. The inquiry has been almost wholly for job lots, wanted for home use. Sales have been made since our last of 6,400 bbls., including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 55@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in light demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. at $5 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour is dull and nominal at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in good demand at from $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been more actively sought after at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 35@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales 1,150 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—There has been a limited business reported in Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, and prices have been quoted off about 2c.@3c. a bushel, closing heavily. Winter Wheat has been unsettled as to values, on a very slack demand, mostly from millers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,500 bushels, at $1 52¾ for choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 48@$1 48½, chiefly at $1 48 for good No. 2 do., afloat; $1 65@$1 70 for Red and Amber, and $1 75 for White Western, per bushel....Corn has been more freely offered, and purchased at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel. The demand for both shipment and home use has been at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 231,000 bushels at 54c.@58c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 55c.@57c. for fair to very good steamer, afloat, and 59c.@61c. for sailing vessel grades, chiefly at 59½c.@60c., and closing at 59c.@60c. for fair to prime, 60c.@60½c. for high Mixed, and 61½c.@62c. for Yellow Western, 70c. for White Western, and 52c.@53c. for damaged....Rye and Barley dull, and about as previously quoted....Of Barley-malt, small lots of two-rowed State were sold at $1 15 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in brisk request at a shade easier prices, closing, however, with more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 123,000 bushels at 42½c.@43c., closing at 43c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 44c.@47c. for fair ordinary to very choice White Western; 42½c.@43c. for Black State; 43½c. for prime Mixed do., and 46c.@47c. for White do.

HIDES—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for most kinds of stock at less buoyant prices. The week's receipts have been 54,483 Hides, and 502 bales do.; sales 33,650 Hides and 100 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 3,200 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22¼ lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10@11 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21 lbs., private terms; 850 Dry Parnahiba, 17 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., at 20½c., gold; 7,000 Dry Corpus Christi, 23 lbs., private terms; 12,000 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., part at 20c., currency; 2,100 Dry Texas Kips, 9@10 lbs., part at 21c., currency; 1,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Ox, 52 lbs., private terms; 3,000 City Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 12½c., currency; 100 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 263,000 Hides and 1,275 bales, (same time last year 152,600 Hides and 1,575 bales,) as follows: 107,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 79,500 Dry Montevideo, 18,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 4,000 Dry Central American, 600 Dry Porto Cabello, 8,800 Dry Sierra Leone, (African,) 9,000 Dry California, 5,200 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,500 Dry West India, 8,000 Dry Mexican, 21,000 Dry and salted Texas and Southern, 600 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 675 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—Hemlock has been slow of sale and weak as to price. A moderate call has been noted for Union crop, which has been offered freely and quoted less firm. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c.

LATHS—Eastern have been moderately sought after at $2 25@$2 40 ₱ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and steady, with Common quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Neglected; values, unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Unusually dull throughout, with Common Resin quoted weak at $2 95; Strained do. at $3 ₱ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at 51c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull, but held firmly at 12⅜c.@12½c., in bulk....Refined in light demand, but quoted stronger here, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 22½c. At Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls., for July delivery, at 22c.; and 2,000 bbls., August, at 22⅛c., market there less buoyant....Refined, in cases, held at 28c., but quiet....Naptha in limited request at about former rates.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been very dull throughout, with but little disposition on either side to operate, and values are irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 170 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for new Western Mess; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess; $12 25 for Thin Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been very tame, with sales reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $13 52½....City-dressed Hogs continue in fair request and again quoted stronger, at from 6c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been scarce and quiet at from 11c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, 7½c. for Dry-salted Bellies and Clear do. ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 200 pkgs., within the range....Bacon has been in light stock, and wanted especially for forward delivery, at full rates; sales have been reported since our last of 90 boxes Long Clear, part at 7⅛c., and 500 boxes Long and short Clear, first half of January delivery, on private terms....Lard has been quiet and heavy for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime Western Steam; 9⅛c. for New; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 8c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair, but at easier rates, with sales reported of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9⅛c., 1,500 tcs. seller August, at 9⅛c., and 250 tcs., seller September, at 9⅜c. The unfavorable Liverpool advices have tended to depress values....Beef products and dairy products have been quoted about as before, on moderate call for desirable lots.

RICE—There has been a moderate call noted for desirable lots within the previous range. We quote: Carolina, $8 60@$9 50 for ordinary to strictly choice; Rangoon, $6 87½@$7 37½, and Patna, $7 50@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 45 tcs. Carolina and 335 bags East India.

SKINS—A fair business has been reported in Deer at firm rates; offerings light. Sales, 14,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 4,000 lbs. Para and 3,000 lbs. Central American. Receipts, 126 bales Central American, 195 bdls. Porto Cabello, 24 bales Vera Cruz and Sisal, 18 bales Laguayra and 13 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 52½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 51c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Angostura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 52c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been in light request within our previous range. Sales 100 bales Calcutta, 75 do. Mexican, and 22 do. Cape; and at auction 3,000 do. damaged Bombay, and 5 bales Peruvian. Receipts, 61 bales Vera Cruz, 214 do. Payta and Peruvian, 94 do. Cape, 102 do. Curacoa, 23 do. Maracaibo, 28 do. Buenos Ayres, 80 do. Calcutta, and 18 do. Mexican via New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico, Goat, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 5 c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Bogota, 46c.@47½c.; Cape, 33c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 9½c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency.

SPICES—The dealings in a jobbing way have been up to a fair average at firmer rates, though the invoice trade has been comparatively tame. We quote: No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@95c.; Mace, $1 12½@$1 22½; Cassia, 27c.@27½c.; White Pepper, 35c.@35½c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Cloves, 19½c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with rather more confidence on the basis of former quotations, on a moderate inquiry for stock, mostly from refiners. Sales 495 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; 30 hhds. Texas at 7⅜c., and 1,590 boxes Molasses Sugar, mainly at from 8c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb....Refined Sugars in fair request at about previous figures. Crushed stock offered with reserve. We quote: Powdered at 12⅛c.; Crushed, 12⅛c.; Granulated at 12⅛c.; A's at 11⅛c.@11⅜c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅛c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been less active, but steady. Sales have been reported of 95,000 lbs., part to arrive, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime samples; also, 500 tcs. prime Stearine at 10c., the latter having been in more request.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 93c. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually dull in the way of berth freights, shippers having been unwilling to pay the asking rates, for accommodation. The offerings of Grain, as well as of other kinds of Produce, have been quite limited. In the way of charters, there has been less movement, the scant supply of tonnage, and the extreme views of owners as to rates operating against a free business....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been by sail, 7,500 bushels Corn, at 8½d., subsequently quoted at 8¼d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,500 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 150 boxes Bacon on private terms; 7,800 bushels Wheat, reported for next week's steamer, at 10½d., an extreme rate. Also a British ship, 1,164 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, at full previous quotations....For a direct port in the United Kingdom a bark, with 4,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 396 tons, (now here,) with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, reported at 8s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; also a British bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d., and, if direct, at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Amsterdam, a British brig, 390 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a British bark, 575 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Stockholm, a German brig, 250 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Naptha, reported at 8s. 6d., and another, 190 tons, with about 1,000 bbls. do., on private terms....For Barbadoes, a brig, 3,500 bbls., and a schooner, 3,000 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Trinidad, P. S., a British schooner, 1,800 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, with general cargo, at 55c. ₱ bbl., and back from St. Martin's, with salt, at 12½c. ₱ bushel; an American ship, 1,250 tons, (now at Boston,) was rumored closed, with a full cargo of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, for a Continental port, at 5s. 6d....For Eastern ports, an American bark, 378, and an American brig, 375 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 25½@$1 26; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 24¾, cash; No. 3 Spring, $1 12@$1 12½. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c., regular, cash; 41c. for August; 44½c. for September. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 26½c., cash; 25½c. for August. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 55c.@55½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 50c.@53c. Whisky steady at 88c. Mess Pork in fair demand and higher, $14 25@$14 37½, cash or July; $13 87@$14 25 for August. Lard firm at 9¼c. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Live Hogs in good demand at $4 10@$4 35. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7¼c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 8c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,600 bushels Wheat, 208,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Cattle, 7,000 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 302,000 bushels Corn, 127,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Cattle, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat quiet and firm; sales small; lots No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 35@$1 36; 8,000 bushels White Canada at $1 70; quoted: Milwaukee Spring, No. 2, $1 35@$1 36. No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 35; White Canada, $1 70@$1 75; Red Winter, $1 35@$1 36. Corn dull; sales small; lots at 50c. Oats held at 35c. for No. 2 Western; White, 37c.; Toledo, 38c. Barley-malt quiet and unchanged. Lake Imports—18,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 173,113 bushels Corn, 92,200 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—45,313 bushels Wheat, 49,739 bushels Corn, 31,130 bushels Oats. Rail Shipments from elevators—88,326 bushels Wheat, 20,800 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7¼c.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 75@$8. Wheat in good demand; old, $1 60@$1 62; new, $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull and a shade lower, 49c.@50c. Rye in fair demand and advanced, 69c.@73c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter in good demand for choice. Mess Pork in fair demand and firm; Regular held at $13; sales, 2,000 bbls. City, last evening and today, at $15@$15 75. Lard steady; Steam, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Kettle, 8½c.@9c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5½c.; Rib Sides, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 6½c.; Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Hams in good demand and firm; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Live Hogs steady at $4 30@$4 60. Whisky firm at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Tobacco active and firm; sales, 103 hhds. Flour quiet and weak; dealers making concessions for round lots; Extra Family, $6 25. Grain quiet. Wheat, $1 15@$1 25, delivered. Corn, sacked and shelled, 62c. Oats, sacked, 40c. Rye—New, on arrival, 55c.@60c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $13, cash; $13 50 on orders. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c., packed; sales Clear Rib Sides Aug. 5 at $8 60 ₱ cwt. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c., loose. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard, 9¾c.@10¼c.; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky firm at 88c.

TOLEDO, July 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade better; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 65; Extra White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan, $1 59; and for August $1 39@$1 39½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 40; No. 1 Red Winter (old), $1 60; No. 2 do. (new), $1 40; Old, $1 54; for August, $1 35; for July, $1 40. Corn dull; High Mixed, 47c.; White, 51c.@51½c.; and for August, 51½c.; No Grade, 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 33½c.; No. 2 at 31c.; Michigan, 32c. Freights firm and unchanged; Corn to Buffalo, 4c.; Wheat, do, 4½c.; Corn to Oswego, 8c.; Wheat, do., 8½c.; to Kingston, 8c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; Old No. 3, inspected, $1 55; new White Indiana, $1 70. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 39c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 28c.@29c. Whisky better; 90c. Mess Pork quiet; $13. Dry-salted Meats—Loose Shoulders sold at 5¼c., but are generally held higher; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c., and for August 9c. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, July 20.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 White opened at $1 60 and closed at $1 59; Amber Michigan, $1 56@$1 57. Corn dull and lower, 50c. Oats dull and declined; 33½c. for Mixed State, 37c. for White. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; net receipts, 43 bales; gross, 115 bales; exports coastwise, 2,278 bales; stock, 11,562 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States 2-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89¼.

2 P. M.—Consols and American securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened flat. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d.@10⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed flat. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.@10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is dull—Provisions—Lard, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 53s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, July 20—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

ANTWERP, July 19.—Petroleum 45¼f. for fine pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.; Calendar called at 12 M.—41, Newberg vs. Mreebling; 57, Lane vs. McMahon; 67, Tucker vs. French; 71, Dejonge vs. Helmbold; 86, Brown vs. Moller; 98, In the matter of the application of Robert Kroop; 101, Elias vs. Elias; 102, Brown vs. Van Wyck; 103, Bowen vs. The Washington Insurance Company; 105, Behner vs. Clarke; 113, Newton vs. Wiard; 115, Wright vs. Hatten; 116, Gilmore vs. Butler et al.; 117, Houghtaling vs. Board of Apportionment.

Extinction of the Buffalo.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune.

Few persons probably know how rapidly the American bison is disappearing from the Western Plains. At one time it was said that they were to be found everywhere west of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, but for many years they have been extinct east of the Mississippi River. The work of destruction, however, appears to go on more bravely in proportion as they are driven into narrower and narrower limits, and it is not unlikely that the fate of the European bison, which once abounded in the woody wilderness of Germany, Northern Gaul, and neighboring parts of the Continent, but which is now to be found alone and rarely in the forests of Lithuania, will soon be theirs. Some idea of the extent of this ruthless slaughter may be formed from the fact that 25,000 bisons were killed during the month of May, south of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, for the sake of their hides alone, which are sold at the paltry price of $2 each on delivery for shipment to the Eastern markets. Add to this 5,000—a small estimate—shot by tourists and killed by Indians to supply meat to the people on the frontier, and we have a sum total of 30,000 as the victims for a single month. If the bison were a wild and savage animal, if to kill one required any especial skill or bravery or nerve, there might be some justification for this enormous slaughter. But the fact is that the bison is an exceedingly mild-dispositioned animal. His looks indicate ferocity and malignity, but his nature does not correspond with his appearance.

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Between 26th and 27th Sts.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a neat, smart, active young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; private or public; city or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, Protestant, as child's nurse and light chamber-work; would make herself generally useful; good reference. Call for two days at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.
All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.—Interest commences the first day of each month. Six per cent. interest paid. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1.
Assets..........$2,766,214 68 | Surplus..........$215,995 91

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,
Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!
OFFERED BY
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

AT HAINES BROS.' NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.—Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.
N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 1[illegible])

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND [illegible] of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain; fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &C.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK—Albert W. Aiken and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

BROOKLYN RINK.—GRAND MILITARY CONCERT—By the Prussian Band.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

Th WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

In another column will be found an impartial and exhaustive review of the political situation in North Carolina. We would invite special attention to that part of our correspondent's letter which refers to the steadfast determination of the colored voters to adhere to the support of the Republican ticket. The efforts of DOOLITTLE, TIPTON & Co. to convince the negroes that they had better keep on good terms with both parties prove to have been worse than wasted. For the colored man can appreciate readily enough, how direct an insult such an invitation is to his intelligence, and how plain an attack it involves upon the integrity of his rights of citizenship. All the indications combine to show that the Republican State ticket will be triumphantly elected on Aug. 1, and that a still more sweeping victory will be secured in North Carolina for the national ticket in November.

The *Herald* "Europeans" are at it again. This time they are trying to get up a scare about the approach of Asiatic cholera. This is not only a mischievous and shameful attempt to manufacture a "sensation," but it proceeds on the very nonsensical assumption that cholera can travel half round the world in a few weeks. The season is fortunately too late for cholera reaching us now, even from Moscow, a fact which the *Herald* Bohemians might have ascertained by consulting any physician who knows anything about the orbit of this terrible epidemic. Last year, the same scribblers tried to raise a panic on the same subject for no other obvious purpose than to help Dr. CARNOCHAN to an apology for doing a little extra extortion at Quarantine. This year, we are not treated to a homily about the necessity of keeping cholera down at the lower bay, but the Police Commissioners are entreated with great fervor to spend as much money as they possibly can, on the strength of the near approach of the Asiatic spectre. So far as our observation extends, the new Street Cleaning Board find no difficulty under the head of spending money. They don't, it is true, advertise very profusely, and that probably is the special shortcoming which the *Herald* would like to see amended.

We present this morning a full and accurate statement of the receipts and disbursements to date, on account of the Children's Fund. Our readers will understand that the process of systematizing the administration of so comprehensive a charity is necessarily a gradual one. The methods as well as the instruments of such a work require careful selection, and its progress demands unremitting attention. We believe that it will be readily conceded that a vast amount of good has been already accomplished at a comparatively small outlay. Of course, there are a good many liabilities incurred on account of the work of sick relief, of which we are as yet unable to give a detailed statement. This will be furnished in due course, and we shall continue to state explicitly and plainly how we dispose of the funds, as the work progresses. The more money we get, the more good can be done, and we need hardly say that the field is all too wide to be easily covered.

A woman kicked to death, a boy fatally stabbed, two policemen assaulted, four people feloniously attacked, and one man robbed on the public highway: Such are a few of the crimes that occurred in New-York City between Saturday and Sunday night. The cause, in nearly every case, is traceable to the influence of intoxicating drinks. The difficulty of obtaining convictions of persons guilty of crimes of blood in this City, has also a good deal to do with the tendency of rowdies, drunk or sober, to indulge in promiscuous stabbing and shooting.

The letter of our special correspondent at the International Prison Congress in London will be read with interest. It supplements previous details by interesting hints and explanations, and gives a comprehensive view of the work of the Congress up to the date of writing.

Mr. Greeley's Bargains.

Mr. GREELEY informed the Committee of the Democratic National Convention that he was "as much a Republican as ever." In view of the recent damaging exposure of his truck and dicker with the Democratic leaders as early as August, 1871, and even earlier, it may be questioned whether Mr. GREELEY's statement is not literally true, and whether he has ever been a Republican any more sincerely or disinterestedly than he is now. He is trying to make great capital of his former Republicanism. His followers talk of him as the "Father of the party," and ask quite defiantly why Democrats should not be trusted if they put up such a tried Republican as he? But what are we to think of the record of Mr. GREELEY as revealed by the Binghamton *Republican*? While editing a professed Republican journal, in which he constantly paraded his complaint of not having enough patronage from a Republican Administration, to open negotiations with Democratic politicians, to make and receive propositions about the conduct of the Presidential canvass, the issues to be made and the attitude of his paper, to declare himself in sympathy with Democratic ideas, to entertain revolting propositions about pensions for rebel soldiers, and, finally, to ask Democratic aid in getting a nomination from a set of bolters from the Republican Party—what sort of Republicanism is this? We ask all honorable and sincere Republicans what they think of the political reliability of such a man? Suppose he should be elected President, what would control him—the remembrance of his former professions, or fear of and allegiance to the men who have involved him in his latest entangling alliances? Republicans who believe Democratic tendencies dangerous, and Democratic supremacy an evil to be avoided would do well to answer this question candidly and plainly to themselves.

It will not do to sneer at the evidence, or to denounce those who are engaged in the exposure. That would be more effective if the evidence were not merely corroborative of notorious proofs already in existence, and if the present witnesses were not merely a part of a cloud that has steadily gathered around Mr. GREELEY for months past. There is nothing improbable in Mr. GREELEY's negotiating beforehand for a nomination which, at the expense of every consideration of decency, consistency and political rectitude he has since accepted. There is no reason to suppose that the candidate of the Fenton-Hutchins gang at Cincinnati is incapable of an intrigue with Democrats for aid. If ROCKY MOORE and JOHN COCHRANE are the chosen agents of a public man's plans, why should he stick at trafficking with HORATIO SEYMOUR and CARMICHAEL—both of them men of incomparably superior type to GREELEY's immediate representatives?

Moreover, this bargain before Cincinnati—full of trickery as it was, and clearly as it evinces personal greed of honors and bad political faith—is evidently much more tolerable than other bargains, in which GREELEY has since been and is even now engaged. Everybody is familiar with the shameful combination by which the Greeley men in the Legislature, last Winter, defeated Reform measures and sustained the policy of our Tammany Governor. We do not see any reason why a public man, who could assist in the escape from justice of such notorious scoundrels as TWEED & Co., and who has since become the candidate of this precious company for President, should not have tried to make his "points" with the decent Democrats as well. There is no room for doubt that Mr. GREELEY has secured the support of TWEED and HALL, and BRENNAN and TOM FIELDS and SWEENY, and all that crew. Is any one idiot enough to suppose that they on their part have not made satisfactory terms with him or his representatives? Is it the practice of these political highwaymen to enter the service of an honest public man from pure affection for him and reverence for the elevation of his character? Is it Mr. GREELEY's "personal honesty," his "blameless life," and "sincere devotion to the essential principles of Republicanism" that cause every Tammany mercenary, from the highest to the lowest, to enlist on his side? If it is, then the story of the traffic with SEYMOUR and CARMICHAEL may be called in question, but not otherwise. Until Mr. GREELEY's friends can persuade the public that he has not been compromised by nefarious engagements with and obligations to Tammany, it is not worth their while to try to disprove the formidable evidence submitted by the Binghamton journal of other bargains with more decent, relatively speaking, Democrats.

Executive Usurpation Illustrated.

Do the opposition organs find any real profit in ignoring the plainest provisions of our Constitution, and the most familiar facts in our recent political history, in their effort to hold Gen. GRANT responsible before the people for everything that has been done by the Government of the United States for the last three years? Is it possible that constant iteration of absurdities—which, within the knowledge of every intelligent man are absurdities, can produce anything but contemptuous disgust for the men who originate and repeat them? To read the papers which seem to think they are advancing the interests of Mr. GREELEY, one would conclude that the immediate election of that gentleman was necessary to rescue the Government from the grasp of a tyrant who has managed in three short years to overawe the House of Representatives, reduce the Senate to mere instruments of his will, corrupt the Judiciary, remove all guards from the Treasury, and extend the usurped authority of the Executive into every election district of the Union. Yet, when we look at the Government, we fail to see the evidences of this enormous revolution—one, compared with which the English revolution in the opposite sense, which transferred the real power of government from the throne to the House of Commons, was a mere ripple on the surface of events. Nor, when we examine the record of the period within which we have, according to the opposition journals, experienced so complete a change in our institutions, do we discover as many traces as usual of the influence of the Executive on the co-ordinate departments. So cunning and remarkable an instance of the course of history being reversed silently and invisibly, and a great people being stripped of the substance of their political rights, and making no sign, certainly deserves explanation.

The explanation is found in the essential falseness of the account given by the opposition Press, of the political occurrences of Gen. GRANT's Administration. Not a single transaction of those on which they rely to prove Gen. GRANT a dangerous occupant of the Presidential chair, justifies their position. Take the earliest instance, in which it is claimed that he undertook first to violate the laws and then to mold the laws to suit his individual purposes. This was the nomination of Mr. A. T. STEWART as Secretary of the Treasury. Yet the law which barred the way to that appointment was a very old one, it was unknown to every citizen of the country save, perhaps, a score of department officials, and the Republican Senators who are regarded by the Greeley Party as the oracles of law voted for Mr. STEWART's confirmation. The next instance, usually quoted, is the advocacy by the President of the annexation of Santo Domingo. In pressing that proposition it is not denied that the President employed all the legitimate influence derived from his position, and it is the only case in which he ever has employed it. But, unfortunately for the case of his opponents, he stopped at the limit of his legitimate influence, and when he became convinced that the representatives of the people were opposed to it, he abandoned his project. Exactly how far, in so doing, he carried the process of turning Congress into obsequious recorders of his whims, the public can judge for themselves. To ordinary minds the result would seem to indicate a precisely opposite result.

Another case, in which, according to the organs of the opposition, Gen. GRANT proved himself especially dangerous to the country's liberties, was that of the Enforcement law, commonly known as the Kuklux law. Yet the sum total of Gen. GRANT's action in this matter consisted in sending to Congress a terse, simple statement of the facts as to the condition of several of the Southern States, and suggesting to Congress to take such action in the matter as should seem best to it. It seemed best to Congress to make acts done in pursuance of a conspiracy to deprive citizens of rights conferred by the Federal Constitution, or to prevent the exercise of such rights—offenses against the United States laws—punishable by United States Courts. So far, at least, there was no trace of Executive aggrandizement. Then, because the commission of these offenses was connived at by the State Governments in some cases, and, in others, was sustained by the State Judiciary, and by the public opinion of the districts where they occurred, Congress made provision for the sure arrest and trial of offenders. That provision was, that in cases where the state of things just recited existed, the President might suspend the operation of the writ of habeas corpus, and deprive the State Courts of the power to interfere. What was the result of this? Simply to turn the offender over completely to the United States Courts. This was what was intended, and this is what has been done in the limited area—a few counties of one State—where the President has acted. Whatever is extraordinary in the whole business is in the law, and for that nearly every Republican of both branches of Congress—certainly a large majority—voted. In the employment of the powers conferred, the only extraordinary feature has been the remarkable moderation of the President.

We are told also the President packed the Supreme Court to procure a decision in favor of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. But Judge HOAR, his then Attorney-General, and a man above suspicion, says he did not, but that the Judges were selected and indorsed by him (HOAR) solely for their character and ability. We are told, further, that Gen. GRANT interferes with State politics through the exercise of patronage. But these accusations are plumply met by the complaints constantly made by the friends of the Administration that he does *not* use his appointing power in their behalf. Then we are assured that he has corrupted the civil service and made it a means of gratifying his personal likes and dislikes. But we find that in three years he has removed over two thousand subordinate officials from one bureau alone, and has not filled their places—a curious way, certainly, of building up political influence. We find that under his "corrupted" appointees the tobacco tax and the tax on spirits (the sources of special waste and corruption under JOHNSON) have increased in productiveness more than two-thirds, and the cost of collecting the customs has diminished, relatively, one-fourth.

It is surely needless to go over the rest of the extravagant inventions touching the President. What we have indicated is within the knowledge of every citizen who takes the slightest interest in politics. No man in his senses, with ordinary means of informing himself, believes that it is the Executive office whose powers have been unduly augmented.

Yesterday, Today, and To-morrow.

Those who like a little funny reading this hot weather should by no means omit to peruse the fantastic manifestoes by which the *Tribune* strives to keep up its courage and help its waning subscription lists. In order, however, that the public should have a chance to laugh over them, those remarkable compositions should be kept in print as well as in type. What, for example, has become of the one which last appeared July 11? "Palsied be the Hand," say we, that strikes that delicious piece of unconscious buncombe out of columns so seldom graced by anything half so amusing. Besides, there is surely as much reason now as on July 11 "to stimulate Ingenuity to the Production of new Inventions," whether of new varieties of prize strawberries or of Summer squashes; and rather more reason, after all this tropical enervation, that the people should have something to laugh at. The "prospectus" was obviously meant to be kept standing, and we really must insist, in behalf of the public, that its light shall not be kept hidden under a bushel.

When it is once more shining athwart its neighbor dreariness "like a good deed in a naughty world," it will be pleasant to compare it with some of its predecessors. That, for instance, which was sent forth in the beginning of the year affords various points of contrast and delectation. It is instructive to set side by side "the needs and hopes of Today" and those of Yesterday; and then to measure the ingenuity of the hand which in so brief a space has wrought such "peaceful progress" toward the eventualities of To-morrow. There is, however, a certain prescience, a faculty for prophecy, in the former document hardly equaled in the present one—particularly as regards the events of next November—as witness the following: "We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendency in the Presidential election of 1872. We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican feud and dissensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory, such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868." The style, here, as well as the substance, indicates some very eminent Professor of his art. We are to take, we suppose, this racy and felicitous opulence of metaphor as illustrative of the "nervous, sinewy Saxon," and the "terse" directness of expression we are called on so often to admire. What is more important at this juncture, however, is Mr. GREELEY's full appreciation, at the beginning of the year, of the "desperation" which was going to combine all the foes of the Republican Party in an effort to beat it at the coming Presidential election. By a knowledge of this we are enabled to add to our admiration of his sagacious estimate of the "needs and hopes of Today," our surprise at the skill with which he Yesterday anticipated the corrupt combinations of To-morrow.

All this "combining" and "hurling" and "charging" is nevertheless, we are gratified to say, to be of no avail. The party and the Constitution, in spite of the co-operative adverse "host," are to stand firm. Of this we have cheering assurance in the succeeding artless passage: "The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that Rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundations are deep-laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray over it in vain." Thus comforted we look to the Future without Fear, and although we confess to a slight feeling of disappointment at finding no subsequent assurance that the bright Home of the Rock is in the Setting Sun, we are not without consolation. Thus, it is most gratifying to be told that one way by which victory is to be made sure is by "opposing to Intensity and Eternity of wrathful Hate, Universal and Invincible Good-Will." Further on, the Professor obliges us with a bit of personal revelation which just now has peculiar significance. Here it is: "If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection." These fine touches, foreshadowing the desperate combination of the warring elements of hatred that are to strive, (happily without avail,) to destroy the Republican Party, are in the artist's best vein, and it is a pity that the Prospectus of which they form a part should have been sent only to newspapers in the South, and that a "full appreciation" of Mr. GREELEY's state of mind in this wise was not similarly vouchsafed to the people of the North and East.

The College Regatta.

The unexpected victory achieved last year at the College regatta by the Agricultural crew from Amherst, seems to have stirred the emulation and raised the hopes of all the "fresh water" colleges throughout the land. For a long time Harvard appeared to be invincible at the oar. Yale, her only antagonist, had succumbed in a long series of races, and the contest with the foremost amateur racing crew of Europe, though unsuccessful, had still further increased her rowing prestige. It seemed hopeless for any other American college to attempt to dispute Harvard's supremacy upon the water. But the easy victory of the Atalantas first, and afterward the still completer triumph of the inexperienced and almost untrained "farmer boys" from Amherst, broke the spell, and brought almost every other college in the country into the lists, eager to challenge the once invincible champion. This year no less than seven crews will struggle, to-morrow, for the prize of victory at Springfield. Among the number, it would not be wonderful if the surprise of last year were repeated, although Harvard will no doubt make a desperate effort to recover her lost laurels.

The Agricultural College will send a crew containing two of last year's victors, and having the advantage, as before, of the skill and shrewdness of that veteran oarsman, JOSH WARD. Amherst College proper will also be represented, and Bowdoin College, a new contestant, will send, it is said, an excellent crew, coached by ROBERT FULTON, the stroke of the famous St. John's four. Besides Yale and Harvard, Williams—with the heaviest crew yet entered—Brown, Dartmouth, and possibly Cornell, will also appear; so that the race will not fail in excitement or interest for want of contestants.

On the whole it is subject for congratulation that the interest in this manly and invigorating pastime is spreading among the best portion of our American youth. In England there is a growing reaction against contests of this description, and more particularly against boat races, on the ground that the severe training and the excessive exertion of the struggle not only do not tend to develop actual working strength, but seriously impair vitality. Undoubtedly the objection is in a measure true, and to row on one or two races ought to suffice the ambition of a young man discreetly desirous of husbanding his person to meet the wear and tear of daily life. But the danger of ultra athleticism is still in this country sufficiently remote, to make us hail with satisfaction every evidence of a growing taste among the better class of our young men, especially in our colleges, for physical exercise. Training, besides, is getting every day more simplified and less hurtful. The absurd notions of the past are being rapidly discarded, and our best oarsmen generally prove to be those who really in the old sense train the least. We should have been glad to see one of our New-York City colleges, either Columbia or the Free College, represented in the coming race. With unsurpassed facilities for practice, and with the stimulus of the best amateur crews of the country about them, it seems strange that boating has not attracted more interest in either of these institutions. Let us hope that this mistake will be rectified, and that New-York in a year or two may claim the trophy of collegiate oarsmanship which now seems destined to rest permanently with New-England, if not with Massachusetts.

Cincinnati Aldermen.

Cincinnati, since the Liberal Convention, has apparently become infected with some of the liberal notions of official prerogative which formerly distinguished New-York. Here, about a year ago, if we remember rightly, it was decided to be among the Aldermanic privileges to knock down and stamp upon a citizen at any time for amusement, without fear of Police intermeddling. The freedom of the same engaging pastime has now been added to the rights, honors, and immunities of the Cincinnati City Fathers. At least, so we infer from the published report of a little unpleasantness which enlivened that city on a recent Saturday afternoon. Mr. I. L. KECK—or should we not rather call him in consideration of his most honorable and high-toned conduct, Hon. I. L. KECK?—President of the Board of Aldermen, conceiving either himself or the august body over which he presided injured by certain animadversions in one of the city papers, deemed it his duty to thrash a reporter of that irreverent journal. He proceeded to put this chivalric purpose into execution on the afternoon mentioned, a policeman standing by apparently to see fair play. The reporter attacked drew a revolver, but was promptly disarmed by the policeman, who then resumed his attitude of vigilant neutrality, while the valiant Alderman continued the assault. A friend of the reporter at this juncture took a hand, and struck the martial President on the head with a cane. Thereupon, with a discretion which ought to secure him immediate promotion, the wary policeman seeing his superior outnumbered and in imminent danger of defeat, put an end to the unequal contest by arresting all three. The issue of the matter is left untold, but there is little doubt that the good Alderman was at once released with all honor, while the wicked reporters were consigned in chains to the deepest dungeons under the station-house.

From this brief but spirited encounter, it would appear that Cincinnati Aldermen have the right to beat reporters, at least in the public streets, and to be protected by the police in so doing. Whether they are accorded also the power of life and death over their subjects which our late rulers virtually held and exercised, we do not know. But there can be little doubt that if Cincinnati continues in this admirable path, with the same spirit with which she has begun, she will speedily reach the height of official ruffianism. We should not be at all surprised, indeed, if before long was added to the rôle of her distinguished patriots a Tweed as well as a Greeley. Waiting that precious consummation, it might be well to invite Mayor BOYD, the Marshal-killer from Kansas City, to preside over her civic destinies, and we could spare a score or two of admirable candidates for Aldermen—like Mr. VARLEY for example. Then, if a city ordinance shall at once be passed that each Alderman shall be furnished daily with a reporter—the President to have two, or an editor, as he may prefer—to kick, beat, maim, gouge, or otherwise maltreat in his discretion, the civic liberties will be assured, and Cincinnati rule be fairly on the road to Metropolitan greatness. Verily, "liberal ideas" are wonderful civilizers.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* says that GRATZ BROWN has had his phrenological development taken. The Tammany candidate for the Vice-Presidency was assured, among other things, that "he had too much mind for his body." This is rather an uncommon sort of complaint in these days, and one about which Mr. BROWN ought to call in the highest attainable professional advice. We begin now to understand why the patient himself has so persistent a habit of taking frequent measures "to steal away his brains." It is obviously to relieve the oppression of his "too much mind." Suppose, however, GRATZ BROWN should try the experiment of restoring the equipoise of his system, by making his body bigger instead of making his mind smaller? It would help him to follow the advice tendered to him by the phrenologist, that he should "sleep more," and it would have the profitable result (to the Greeley ticket) of making him talk less. Need we add that an indulgence in buttered water-melons or cigars made from Chappaqua cabbages is not compatible with such a result.

Some new light upon the character and record of M. CATACAZY will be found in our Washington dispatches. The irrepressible Greek seems not to have been above netting a few thousand dollars out of the site for the Greek Church in New-York. He seems to have studied the Tweed method of growing rich, with the most encouraging results. We have no doubt that had the Envoy of all the Russias been intrusted with the building of, say, a Court-house, he might have been able to gratify his refined social tastes in a manner that would have left nothing to be desired.

The ingenious gentleman who wants to keep cool, and confides to the *Evening Post* his wonderful machine, with its pipes, drains, moss, and "bellows to mend," could have something simpler and not new. People in India use "thermantidotes" and "punkahs," or large fans stretching across rooms, churches, &c. There are some of the former in New-York in hospitals. "Punkahs," worked by steam, can be seen in Fulton-street, in stores, on both sides, between Nassau-street and Broadway. On the Brooklyn side of the Fulton Ferry may be felt, any day, a grateful current of cool air, the result of a winnowing arrangement which goes on in one of the great flour warehouses. There is the thermantidote, but, ten to one, the proprietor of the mills complains of the unbearable heat, while, under his nose, his own machine is wasting its coolness on a casual wayfarer. A thermantidote is a wheel driving air through a tube, the aperture closed by fibrous matting kept wet. The matting is usually of "kuskus," a fragrant grass, and the temperature around becomes perceptibly lower and pleasant. A cheap thermantidote can be made out of a cracker-box or packing-case, with one end knocked out, the wheel inside kept going by a toy steam-engine, or something bigger of the kind, or clockwork. If fashionable, they could be made in thousands for $3 or $4 each.

RICHELIEU had finer guards and appointments than LOUIS XIII., and BISMARCK's traveling arrangements appear to be on a more than royal scale of luxury and convenience. A correspondent writes:

> "Some accommodating arrangements have been made for the use of Prince BISMARCK's presentation carriage. It has the right to circulate freely all over the State railways and those belonging to all the railway companies in every part of Germany, without any charge, and must be attached to any train and drawn up at any station indicated by the Prince or the Princess. The carriage is declared to be free from all control on the part of the railway officials. It depends entirely on the BISMARCKS' will whether other persons besides their servants and suite shall be admitted, and in that case such passengers shall not be required to produce the tickets they may have taken. The carriage is so constructed that it can be made to run over any line of rails; and it is only in Elsass-Lorraine that some little difficulty will be met with, on account of the carriage being dangerously high for the tunnels."

Should the equipage meet with "some little difficulty" in the last-named province, probably the inhabitants would not be absolutely inconsolable.

The Greeleyites are following the lead of the *Tribune* in regard to the result in North Carolina. They are beginning to "hedge" as to the issue in August, but profess a confidence, as badly assumed as it is baseless, in the favorable result in November. We suspect that a fortnight hence, there will be as much profanity heard among the Tammany hangers-on at the Greeley head-quarters in regard to the perversity of the Republican voters in North Carolina as there is at present among the Democrats of that section who find that their candidate does not carry quite the amount of strength they calculated upon.

The So-Called Force Bill.

The Providence *Journal* asks if it is not a singular misuse of terms to call an "Enforcement bill," or "a Force bill," a bill which authorizes the Judge of the United States Court to appoint two persons of different political parties to be present at the polling and the counting of the votes at an election for member of Congress! What an act of tyranny! What an illustration of the despotism of the Republican Party! That two men, one of each party, shall have the right to look on, and in case of fraud shall be competent witnesses! What is the country coming to!

WEST TENNESSEE.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting at Memphis—The Greeley Game of Brag Exposed.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

A few days ago, the Democracy here made spasmodic efforts to get up a grand ratification mass-meeting. Huge posters were displayed all over the town, and all possible means resorted to, in the hope and expectation of getting up a great meeting. Many speakers of reputation were promised, and the people were begged and entreated to come out. Many thousands were counted on, and a great effect was anxiously desired, but all in vain. The meeting was held in our lovely little park, called Court-square, in the very centre of the city, where hundreds assemble for pleasure and fresh air every night; the weather was fair, fine bands were engaged, fire-works and rockets were displayed, banners and transparencies prepared, but the masses would not turn out and ratify. A sickly procession was indeed gotten up, consisting of a splendid band of some twenty instruments, and following them only six or seven men, all Irishmen and brimfull of whisky, and twenty or thirty mackerels bearing banners, torches and transparencies. When all who could be got together were finally assembled in the square, there were barely some five or six hundred persons, mostly boys. At least a hundred were Grant men, who came to be amused. Many of them were mechanics and working men, who bothered the speakers terribly with troublesome questions about Greeley. Most of the old party leaders kept away, and some of the speakers were so badly disgusted with Greeley that they never mentioned his name or referred to him in any way. There was no life or enthusiasm whatever, except a little occasional shouting from boys, who lay down and frolicked in the grass. One of the speakers was a man who had been turned out of office by Grant for grave charges of infamous conduct. Of course the miserable creature is anxious for a "reform" that shall put him back in the office he foully disgraced. Of such is the kingdom of Greeley. Democrats are ashamed of their failure, and deeply mortified. They curse their candidate for President as the cause, and wish they were well rid of him. If you wish to make a Democrat run from you as a mad dog would from water, congratulate him on the ratification meeting. He feels insulted at once. Yet this miserable failure was telegraphed to all Northern papers as an immense and gratifying success! It was represented as a tremendous affair, and the grandest and largest meeting ever known here. While it is universally laughed at in Memphis, the world abroad has been carefully impressed with the idea that it was a prodigious outpouring of the people. Why is this studious and deliberate untruth and falsehood sent forth to the world? The reason is obvious, and it is undoubtedly a part of the Greeley programme everywhere to carry the campaign by bragging and lying. Molehills are to be magnified into mountains, and minnows into whales. Will bragging and blowing, gassing and lying, and impudent pretenses of purity and honesty by the worst men in the land, succeed in carrying the election of Mr. Greeley? Will they not rather inspire the contempt and scorn of all decent and honorable men? The people will answer by and by. VERITAS.

End of the Last Anti-Impeacher Apostate.

From the National Era, Frederick Douglass.

The NEW-YORK TIMES at intervals for the last year has amused itself and the public by subjecting Lyman Trumbull—the last of the Republican Senators who violated his oath and prostituted his position to save Johnson from the punishment justly due to his crimes—to that sort of slow torture to which certain Indian tribes treat their prisoners before putting them to death. Two weeks ago, however, it took compassion on the "last of the apostates," and put its canting and treacherous victim out of his misery by impaling him alive.

In an article of consummate ability and terrible severity, almost every line of which contains statements of facts that would "damn to everlasting infamy" a much better man than Trumbull, the TIMES arraigns the Illinois "reformer" imposter of high crimes and misdemeanors, not only against the Republican Party but against the laws of his own State, against the laws of the United States, against patriotism, morality and honesty. The TIMES proves in its indictment of this noisy professor of political and personal purity—

First—That for thirty years he has been an office-holder, all the time noisily denouncing office-holders, and always clamoring for *more*.

Second—That he climbed into the United States Senate by shamelessly trampling on the constitution of his State, which rendered him ineligible to the office, because at the same time he was Judge of a State Court.

Third—That money was used to secure the election of a Legislature in his interest for a second term in 1861, his own brother-in-law, Jaynes, holding the balance in the Senate.

Fourth—That soon after he thus dishonestly secured his election, he insolently demanded the appointment of this same brother-in-law, Jaynes, from President Lincoln to the Governorship of a Western Territory, though Mr. Lincoln strongly objected, on the ground that it would throw the control of the Senate into the hands of the Copperheads. Trumbull was importunate. Mr. Lincoln yielded, and the calamity he feared happened, and the war measures of the President in that State were greatly embarrassed thereby.

Fifth—Trumbull was not satisfied with the position of his brother-in-law after he had held it three or four years, and not long after Grant's election, imperiously demanded that Gen. Bloomfield, a distinguished one-armed officer, holding the office of Pension Agent in Springfield, Ill., should be removed and this man Jaynes appointed to the place!

Sixth—Having achieved this great victory by the sacrifice of a gallant, crippled Union soldier, he grew still more greedy for office for his family, and required the President to appoint one of his sons Collector of Internal Revenue in Montana Territory. The President finally declining, on account of the doubtful character of the applicant, Trumbull had the effrontery violently to threaten him with his opposition!

Seventh—For years past Trumbull has kept one of his sons in office in the Senate Committee of which he is Chairman, at seven dollars a day and as much more in stealings. And yet no man has abused Gen. Grant more vilely for nepotism.

Eighth—Brown, the late luxurious and pompous Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who built the magnificent block on Capitol Hill, where he and Trumbull so long lived, out of the spoils of office, and who lived in such regal style, was a protégé and pet of the Illinois puritan, and was brought here by him from his own State.

Ninth—Though constantly deafening the public ear by his outcries against the abuse of political patronage, this man Trumbull, besides personal applications for relatives and political tools, stands recorded *upward of one hundred times*, after Gen. Grant came into power, as recommending appointments!

Tenth—Trumbull supported and voted for all the enforcement acts for which he is now so shamelessly and villainously abusing the President and the Republican Party.

Eleventh—In consideration of a large grant of land by Congress, the Illinois Central Railroad was bound to transport troops in times of war free of charge. This law being lost sight of during the excitement of the rebellion, the Company was paid by the Government over $2,000,000 for that service. When the error was discovered a bill was reported compelling them to refund the money. Trumbull used all his power in both branches of Congress against the bill, and succeeded in cheating the Government out of these $2,000,000 and upward. The price paid him, and the conditions upon which he rendered the road this great service, was that his brother and law partner, George Trumbull, notoriously incompetent, should be made general attorney of the road. And the price was promptly paid, though it involved the removal of an able and competent man.

Twelfth—In violation of a law of Congress, Trumbull received a fee of $10,000 from the Government in the McCardle case while still Senator, for a few hours' service, after Senator Edmunds had refused to act on the ground that the laws prohibited it. And this fee he received while the impeachment trial was pending!

Such is the arraignment of one of the leading Greeley-rebel sympathizing "Reformers," one of the precious band of "Liberal Republicans" who have turned traitors to their principles on the alleged ground of Republican corruption! Is it not a beautiful record, and is not such a man a very proper leader in the Reform movement started at Cincinnati, and breathed into life by the Tammany corruptionists? Peace to the ashes of the last anti-impeacher apostate, and the great "Reform" imposter of Illinois! THE TIMES has well done a noble work.

About Fenton.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* seems to understand our trafficing Senator. It says he "has but little talent for anything but political intrigue and stealthy jobbing;" and that his Albany speech shows that "he has become, in spirit and arms, a Copperhead Democratic adventurer." Again it says, that "nobody regards him as honest," and that he "is fully understood by all parties and has his own record." "It is not surprising," the *Spy* continues, "that the Fenton Republicans of New York City were also Tammany Republicans; nor that such men as Orange S. Winans were followers of Fenton into the Democratic Party, as well as into Fisk and Gould operations. What a party that must be which has Fenton and his train, Tweed and his ring, and Tammany."

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

GOING INTO THE YOSEMITE.

By Grace Greenwood.

The most popular present route to the valley, and I am inclined to think the most picturesque and comfortable, all things considered, is the Mariposa, via Merced. We went that way—our select party of seven, who left San Francisco on the 4th of June. At Merced we left the railway and spent the first night, stopping at the elegant new hotel, "El Capitan," built by the Central Pacific Railroad Company—that dreadful monopoly that brings about so many beneficent improvements. Things were in rather an unsettled, unfinished state, but we found excellent beds, and slept delightfully, as soon as we were able to sleep at all—but unluckily, here, as at several places further on, we "seven poor travelers" were sufferers from the untimely and unbounded hilarity of a large, conglomerate party of tourists, mostly from Chicago and St. Louis. These "young and joyous creatures" never subsided into dull slumber till some time in the small hours. To their ordinary nocturnal diversions of dancing, singing, shrieking and whistling, they occasionally added the unparalleled atrocity of the accordion.

This party afterward came to grief in various ways, as all large parties are like to do, and all extravagantly gay parties are sure to do, on this grand but difficult and trying trip. It is a pilgrimage to the most beautiful but awful, holy places of nature—her long secret, inaccessible shrines—and should be undertaken with at least a decorous seriousness, and something of thoughtful and intelligent preparation. Cheerfulness is, of course, desirable, for one's patience and courage may be severely taxed all through the expedition, and good humor and good sense are absolutely essential to anything like enjoyment of the trip. At the beginning I would say, let all mere lovers of pleasure, fond of benders and unbenders, all *bon vivants*, all dainty and dandiacal people, all aged, timid and feeble people, all people without a disciplined imagination, keep away from the Yosemite. The entire trip will prove to all such a disappointment and a drag, weariness and hardship, and the valley itself a great hollow mockery of wild, vague, extravagant hopes—the biggest man-trap of the world. When you hear a traveler ask of the Yosemite, "Does it pay ?" you may set him down as not fit to go there. But to men and women of simple minds, to healthy, happy natures, to brave and reverential souls, in sound, unpampered bodies, to "spirits finely touched," I would say at the beginning and finally, come to the Yosemite, though you have compassed the world all but this; come for the crowning joy of years of pleasant travel; come and see what Nature, high priestess of God, has prepared for them who love her, in the white heights and dark depths of the Sierras—in the profound valley itself—temple of her ancient worship, with thunderous cataracts for organs, and silver cascades for choirs, and wreathing clouds of spray for perpetual incense, and rocks three thousand feet high for altars.

The stage-ride from Merced over the plain, to the foot-hills, was not tedious, for the road led through magnificent golden grain-fields, ready for harvest; but we were not sorry to reach the rising ground and the shade of woods. Hornitos was our dining-place—a place to be remembered for its nice hotel and nicer landlady. The drive from this point to Mariposa is quite delightful, the air as you ascend becoming purer, and the way more green and flowery. At Mariposa we were obliged to wait, with another party of tourists, some five hours, till coaches should come down from White & Hatch's—the powerful Chicago and St. Louis combination having swept all before it. The little old mining town, so long associated with the fame and fortunes of Gen. Fremont, has but a dismal and dilapidated look, though it is said business is reviving there somewhat.

We quickly looked up all there was to be seen in the town, and were reduced to extremities for amusement. Finally, we observed that something unusual was going on in the office of a Justice of the Peace, contiguous to the hotel, something interesting to young Mariposaians. In fact, preparations were being made in those narrow and awful precincts for an exhibition, by a band of "champion minstrels," and a "celebrated female contortionist"—not a singer, but an acrobat. We strolled into the place, and found a few benches arranged for the generous public; a stage was partitioned off from the auditorium by a row of tallow candles in tin candlesticks, and backed by a mysterious green curtain. That stage and the vacant hall were somewhat suggestive and tempting to the male portion of our party of idle tourists, who proceeded to organize a Grant meeting on the spot. One gentleman, a Boston official, who, though a Grant man, controls a good many Democratic votes, he having charge of the City Jail, made a rousing speech and was followed by other orators. The entire burden of the laughter and applause did not fall upon us, for the occasion had called into the hall a motley little "cloud of witnesses," two or three miners and drovers, several small boys, a Mexican mule-driver, a Digger Indian and a Chinaman. A happy unanimity seemed to prevail in our meeting. The minstrels in the disguise of white men appeared from behind the curtain, declared for Grant, and respectfully solicited the honor of our patronage for the evening. One English traveler, late of the army, on whose military stomach the undigested Alabama matter evidently set hard, stood proudly neutral, but all the others, from the Sheriff of Boston and the rich shoe-dealer of Lynn, down to the small boys of Mariposa, the Chinaman, the Greaser, the Digger and the women, were loyal to the Administration. Yet, no—there was one hardy, grizzly old miner, with a throat like a hoisting-shaft and a fist like a quartz-crusher, who swung his dilapidated gray hat, which, perhaps, once was white, and hurraed for "Honest old Horace Greeley." I think Mr. Greeley would have been gratified by this brave demonstration, in the face of an arrogant majority. Even we were touched by it, and a hush fell on the gay assembly; but I am sorry to have to add that one of our party who had been in the bar-room, and knew whereof he affirmed, declared the gallant minority to be in a state of semi-inebriation.

As we looked every minute for the coaches, we dared hold out no hopes of patronage to our friends, the minstrels, and we almost grieved when came still evening on, and twilight gray, to see them hurrying hither and thither to procure for us arm-chairs, which they placed before the rude benches provided for the common people. I am afraid that, gentle Bohemians and good Grant men though they were, they prayed for our detention at Mariposa that night, and I must confess to an amiable desire to listen to their wild warblings and to see their wilder audience. I even felt that I could smile on the modest efforts of the female contortionist, it being my principle to encourage woman in entering on new careers of fame and emolument, and knowing, as I do, to what turns and twists feminine genius is driven by cruel disabilities. Strange what an interest we all took in the gathering of that small audience. An infant drummer stood at the door and drummed vigorously, but recruits came in slowly. I, having been in the show business a little myself, was the most sympathetic. I strolled carelessly up and down the sidewalk reconnoitering, returning now and then to the piazza of the hotel with reports like these: "A force of one old miner just marched in," "a woman with a baby in arms," "a small detachment of boys," "a file of servant-girls," "a squad of infantry commanded by papa and mamma," "a reinforcement of grandma," "a rear-guard of ranchmen and greasers."

Our coaches arrived, but it was announced that they would not be ready to leave before 9 o'clock. During that half-hour we could see something of the performance. A commutation of half-price was proffered, and we went in—that is a select few of us. We declined the reserved seats, and quietly sat down on one of the benches among the people. We felt democratic. We fellowshiped the rough miner, the ranchman, the Mexican mule-driver, even the Greeleyite. We could have tolerated, at a distance, the stern and haughty Digger, rightful sovereign of the soil, whose name is a misnomer, for he toils not, neither does he dig. The orchestra-chairs we had declined did not remain unoccupied. Eight small girls in their Sunday best entered the hall, with an imposing rustle of starched ruffles, came calmly forward and filed into those seats of honor. There was more room than their small crinolines could fill, their little feet dangled uncomfortably, but they sat erect, stately and solemn, as so many delegates to a Female Suffrage Convention, gazing intently at the curtain, throbbing with dark dramatic mysteries. At last it was drawn aside and the minstrels appeared, bowed graciously, and set to work. Every rôle was duly filled; there was the aggravating conundrum man, and the proper middle-man, and the funny end-man, who played on the tamborine with his knees and his heels, and his nose, and banged it against his head till he struck fire from his wild, rolling eyes. It was curious to watch the effect this personage produced on a row of small boys just at his left. They watched him with rapt, unsmiling eagerness, unconsciously imitating every grimace and contortion of his countenance. It was as good as a play to watch the little chaps. As the one door of the hall was closed with jealous haste, and the shutters of the one window inexorably barred against the crowd of impecunious Peris outside, the air within was, to say the least, not bracing. So, when summoned to our coach we were quite resigned to go, even though the fair star of the evening had not appeared. We shall all, I am sure, long remember with a gentle human interest that melancholy row of minstrels, and their serious little audience.

We had a rather anxious night ride of twelve miles over a rough road, through streams and gullies, and along steep, rocky cañons, to the hotel of White & Hatch, which we did not reach till 1 o'clock in the morning. But the mountain air began to tell on us, and after a brief sleep and a good breakfast we were in condition thoroughly to enjoy the superb forest ride, up the Chouchilla Creek, over the Divide, and down by a descent of nearly three thousand feet to the end of the stage-road, the famous ranch of Clark & Moore, on the South Merced, a lovely, lonely, piny, primitive place, with a peculiarly peaceful, restful atmosphere pervading it. Here we were received with simple, hearty cordiality, and proffered the freedom of the Sierras and the ranch; here we were entirely comfortable and very happy throughout our too brief stay. The only drawback to the enjoyment of the ladies of our party was the discovery that the great Chicago monopoly had, by means of an *avant courrier* dispatched before daylight on a fiery mule, secured all the side-saddles—and that we must lie by indefinitely, or take to the Mexican saddle, and riding *en cavalier*, both for our excursion to the Big Trees, and our longer journey into the valley. So, with a tear for the modest traditions of our sex, and a shudder at the thought of the figures we should present, we four brave women accepted the situation, and, for the nonce, rode as woman used to ride, in her happy, heroic days, before Satan, for her entanglement and enslavement, invented trained skirts, corsets and side-saddles. We were fortunately provided with strong mountain suits of dark flannel and water-proof, which fitted us for this emergency, and for any rough climbing we had a fancy for, and that was not a little. Well, after a trial of some fifteen miles the first day, and twenty-six the second, we all came to the conclusion that this style of riding is the safest, easiest, and, therefore, the most sensible for long mountain expeditions, and for steep, rough and narrow trails. If nature intended woman to ride horseback at all she doubtless intended it should be after this fashion, otherwise we should have been a sort of land variety of the mermaid.

Though the days were warm in that charming resting-place, beside the unresting Merced, the nights were very cool, and a bright camp-fire in front of the hotel was surrounded till a late hour by a circle of tourists, guides, pack-mule men and stage-drivers. We took to reciting ballads and telling stories. Of the latter, the most horrible and hair-elevating sort were at a premium. There was a generous and amiable strife as to who should contribute most to the general discomfort, and produce the most startling and blood-curdling effects. The English ex-officer carried off the palm. His story, told in a characteristically cool way, so chilled us with horror that we drew closer around the camp-fire, and shuddered audibly. Just a little way off, under the pines, was a cluster of wigwams, and the camp-fire of the bloody Diggers—howling fitfully that night, over the bear-skin couch of a venerable savage, said to be over a hundred years old, and dying without benefit of clergy. Ah! how novel and wild and primitive and delightful it all was!

By the way, the old Indian didn't die after all the ado. He was only testing the affection of his kind.

The Mariposa Grove of Big Trees is about six miles from Clark's, up a trail somewhat rough, but leading through forests of great beauty. Many of the pines along our way were of imposing breadth and height, but the first regular *Sequoia Gigantea* we came upon was lying prone upon the earth, that had yielded to him, when he fell, almost as the sea gives place to the hull of a great ship. This mighty recumbent shape, whose battles with winds and tempests are over forever, is a majestic image of repose and release. What ephemeral creatures we seemed beside that scarred and moldering trunk, on the tender green of whose young branches had glistened the dews of the night, which was the shadow of the most blessed day of the world—the day that dawned in Judea, under the watching of angels and the singing of stars. Wild races had passed away under his shadow; he had greatened and towered—waited through the slow cycles, and decayed and fallen before the spiritual light of that dawning reached the dim solitudes of the vast Sierras.

The largest of these Mariposa trees is "The Grizzly Giant," but perhaps the most satisfactory is "The Faithful Couple," one solid tree at the base, but separating at the height of about forty feet into two equally fine *Sequoias*. Some of our party saw in it, or them, a type of an unsuitable early marriage, followed by divergence and divorce—others saw a type of perfect wedded life, and love, rooted and grounded in equality and assimilation, starting as one, but with a higher development, asserting a nobler independence and individuality. And so we speculated and discussed, while taking our lunch in the dual shade of this new-world Baucis and Philemon. We visited, I believe, all the groups and solitary big trees of the great grove, riding in solemn procession through two hollow trunks—one standing, and one fallen. This proceeding undoubtedly gives one the most accurate idea of the diameter of the trunks—but for a full realization of the height of any one of the finest standing trees, of the grand grip it has on the earth, there is nothing like lying on your back and looking up to its huge, immovable lower limbs, up, up, to where its tapering bole and highest branches stand above the ordinary green level of the forest tree-tops, like the mast and spars of a great ship sunken in a shallow sea.

Grander and grander they grow to you, these sombre, Titanic shapes, the longer you linger and look, and you feel that you shall never quite pass out from their solemnizing shadow, that fell on you like the shadow of the great past. Some of the stateliest trees are named for our poets. One noble trunk bears on it the name of Whittier. So simple yet grand a memorial of his character and genius is most fitting. Long may it keep his dear memory green. Only think, it may have been a middle-aged tree in Chaucer's time!

Before we left the haunted forest, we were conducted by our peasant guide to a high, beetling cliff, a favorite perch of Bierstadt's, from which we had an enchanting view of the lovely Merced Valley, with emerald-green meadows and waters flashing to the sun, and what a setting were the mountains for the wondrous picture!

Early the next morning we were mounted and away—eager for the Yosemite, yet reluctantly taking leave of our hosts, Clark & Moore, both very interesting men, mountaineers of the best type, and their kindly household. Mr. Moore walked out with us some little distance, and blessed us, with his pleasant blue eyes, as he said good-by.

Perhaps it is well that I feel the impossibility of describing that day's journey—the wild and constantly-varying scenery, the strange shrubs and flowers, the rocky steeps, the mountain torrents, the snow-banks, the bogs, over which led our narrow trail, the heaven of blue deeps and fleecy clouds far above us, the half-way heaven of snowy peaks and shining domes. It was a wondrous day to live and to remember.

As we jogged along, single file, we formed an odd but not a very picturesque procession. Still, we had our dash of color, one bright, graceful object in our moving picture. A lady of our party, a fair young girl from Boston, was charmingly dressed for effect, among the dim woods and gray rocks. Her short Yosemite suit was black, trimmed with scarlet, a long scarlet sash falling at the left side; to her straw hat was attached a blue, floating vail; her long, bounteous golden hair, all her own, fell in heavy trails, tied with blue ribbons. Mounted on a white horse, riding with quiet grace, she was a perpetual delight to the eye, quite illuminating our dull cavalcade.

We found our guide—Peter Gordon, at your service!—a remarkably agreeable young man—modest, but not averse to imparting information. I kept near him most of the time, plying him with questions. His patience was also severely tried by our pack-mule, a diminutive animal, so built on and about by valises, carpet-bags, and bundles, that of the original structure only four slender piers and two turrets were visible, from the rear, at least. The poor brute had a mild, melancholy face, but was of perverse and erratic tendencies. He seized upon every opportunity to leave the trail and go off prospecting. When brought back, by shouts and blows, to the path of rectitude and the Yosemite, his countenance always wore a touching look of humility and penitence that seemed to say:

"Prone to wander, lord I feel it."

We dined, and dined sumptuously, at Paragoy's, the new half-way house, sat under the pines, in the greenest of mountain meadows, with melting snows and rushing streams about it, and grand white-headed mountains above it. I think tourists, for whom the delay is possible, should spend the night here and go into the valley in the morning.

Only a few miles from Paragoy's, and we were on Inspiration Point, looking down on the mighty Mecca of our pilgrimage—on awful depth and vastness, wedded to unimagined brightness and loveliness—a sight that appalled, while it attracted; a sublime terror; a beautiful abyss, the valley of the shadow of God!

It seemed to me as I gazed that here was nature's last, most cunning hiding-place for her utmost sublimities, her rarest splendors. Here she had worked her divinest miracles, with water and sunlight—lake, river, cataract, cascade, spray, mist and rainbows by the thousand. It was but a little strip of smiling earth to look down on, after all—but ah! the stupendousness of its surroundings! There were arched and pillared rocks, so massive, so immense, it seemed they might have formed the foundation-walls of a continent,—and domes so vast, they seemed like young worlds, rounding out of chaos.

The trail down from Inspiration Point is steep, rough and somewhat perilous for inexperienced riders, but I prefer it, for its variety and cool, shadowy places, to the shorter new trail by Glacier Point, which is wide, even, monotonously good, and almost wholly without shade. On our way down our guide pointed out to us a large hollow tree fitted up with modern conveniences, in which a real hermit had kept house for some years. Disappointed in love or politics, he retired from the world to this rather public spot, when, finally, he died by his own hand. He left a large trunk, but with little in it.

This trail enters the valley near the Bridal Vail. Beautiful Pohono had dressed herself royally in rainbows to receive us. The sight of this fall, in the height of its Summer glory, and the surpassing loveliness of the valley through all the five miles that remained for us to ride, charmed away our fatigue and restored us to vigor and gayety. We forded countless streams, cold as snow and bright as sunshine; we passed through forests of blooming azaleas and sweet wild roses and wondrous ferns, grand natural parks of oak and cedar, groves and avenues of locusts and pines—indeed, of all sorts of trees, for the variety of foliage in the valley is wonderful. Much of the way we rode along the rapid Merced, pushed on by cataracts—a passionate, threatening stream. We readily recognized all the great rocks from Watkins' magnificent photographs—the Sentinel, the Three Graces, the Cathedral Spires, the Three Brothers, and El Capitan, bluff and lordly, shouldering his way to the front. At the second hotel—Black's—dear friends ran out to meet us with a joyous greeting, and we felt at home even before we reached our pleasant quarters at the Hutchings House and received from Mr. Hutchings the hearty, happy welcome he so well knows how to give.

It was wonderful to us, if not to others, how comparatively fresh we were after a day of unprecedented fatigue and excitement. There must be some magic of stimulus and sustainment in the air of the Sierras. A good supper and good company further cheered and supported us, and, last of all, before sleep, there was for us absolute physical rejuvenation in the warm baths of the Cosmopolitan Saloon, just opposite our cottage. Here we were astonished to find—when we had expected to rough it—absolutely sybaritic arrangements—large, bright bathing-rooms, spacious tubs, exquisitely clean, a limitless supply of pure, soft water, towels—fine and coarse—in profusion, delicate toilet-soaps, bottles of bay rum, Florida water and arnica, court-plaster, pins, needles, thread and buttons, for repairing dilapidations, and late *Altas* and *Bulletins* for fresh "bustles." The floors are all handsomely carpeted, the walls are hung with delicate paper and decorated with pictures and mirrors, and cornices are daintily gilded. Here, after all our long excursions, hard rides and harder climbs, we took baths of balm, of delicious soothing and healing. To find such luxury and comfort in the awful sunken fastness of this valley, seems something absolutely marvelous—the work of enchantment—but the magical agencies were only keen business foresight, energy, pluck, perseverance and pack-mules.

To Yosemite pilgrims to come, I would commend the brave, benevolent young proprietor of this establishment. I hope they will be careful accurately to remember his name. It is Smith—John Smith. The pilgrims that have been this year will be in no danger of forgetting it, or confounding it with Jones, Brown, or Robinson.

THE SUFFERING LITTLE ONES.

English Provisions for Alleviating Distress—A New Child's Hospital in London.

From the London Daily News, July 11.

There was a considerable stir and excitement in the neighborhood of Great Ormond-street and Lamb's Conduit-street yesterday, as the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit that part of the metropolis to-day. The object of the visit is to promote a work of charity. Just opposite to Sir S. Waterlow's Convalescent Home at Lauderdale House stands a noble-looking mansion of red brick, called Cromwell House. It is so called because it is said to have been built by the Lord Protector for his son-in-law Gen. Ireton. This fine mansion has for some time past been occupied by convalescents from the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street. It is, in fact, a Children's Convalescent Home, constituted on that very principle of making the Home an integral part of the Hospital which has now, on the other side of the road, been acted on in connection with the great Hospital of St. Bartholomew. In that Home, on the breezy Highgate-hill, are fifty-two children who have been treated in the Hospital in Great Ormond-street, and are now convalescent. Cromwell House has, since it was first appropriated to its benevolent purpose a year or two ago, accommodated more than 400 children. The existing Hospital in Great Ormond-street stands on the north side of the street, between the Homeopathic Hospital and the Working Men's College. Great Ormond-street is a street of old mansions. In the early part of the last century it was one of the fashionable streets of London, and the iron railings which still stand in front of some of the houses are singularly fine specimens of old-fashioned iron-work. The Hospital for Sick Children occupies two of these mansions. It has a cheerful look outside, nearly every window being filled with flowers, and the buildings themselves have a flourishing and substantial aspect. They are, however, nearly 200 years old, and are considered as no longer safe for such an institution. Nor are they large enough. The Hospital has grown to be one of the most useful and popular institutions in London. It was begun in 1852 by some charitable persons, who took a house and fitted it up for the accommodation of ten patients. In twenty years that ten has grown to 10,000. The actual number of children accommodated in Great Ormond-street is seventy-five, and the number at Cromwell House is fifty-two. The number who, however, passed through the two institutions last year was 700 and 400 respectively. There is, however, an out-patient department in Great Ormond-street, and 12,000 children were treated by it last year. The totals thus benefited by the institution since its establishment amount to over 10,000 in-patients, and more than 29,000 out patients.

The Hospital, having entirely outgrown its old habitation, is now to have a new one. The building, the foundation stone of which the Princess of Wales will lay today, will eventually occupy the site of the present houses and a considerable space which has been acquired behind them. The work has been begun in such a way as not to necessitate the removal of the patients in the existing buildings till part of the new building is ready to receive them. The scene of today's ceremony is, therefore, in the space immediately behind the present Hospital, in the street which runs between it and the Homeopathic Hospital. The new building is to accommodate 200 children, and is to be built in sections as the funds come in. The building will be of handsome elevation, consisting of a central block and two wings. The central block will be built first, and the wings added afterward. This central block will accommodate about ninety patients, and will contain kitchens and all other essential offices for the accommodation of a very large number of out-patients.

It is difficult to exaggerate the benefit which this institution has conferred, and will yet confer, on the poor of London. There are few more painful sights than a walk through its wards presents, yet in front of the dark background of suffering and inevitable neglect out of which some of these children have been brought, even the Hospital looks happy and bright. The mortality among children is one of the scandals of civilization. But death is a much smaller evil to a child than long and disabling illness. Among the poor this fact is generally recognized. A sick child is a terrible calamity in a poor man's home. The parents cannot give it the comforts or pay it the attention that their affection dictates. Very often the disabled little one must be left at home while the father and mother are out at work; and when all the family are at home there is no possibility of giving it the quiet it needs. In the children's hospital the little patients have, therefore, not only immediate medical attention, but that constant companionship, that room and quiet, which the *res angusta domi* deny to them at home. They lie in their clean beds, in airy rooms, with kind attendants, and ample provision of such toys as they can enjoy, and thus have advantages which no self-denial of their parents could possibly procure for them at home. We have so lately described the internal appearance of the hospital, the happy look of the patients and the genial brightness which almost takes away the painful impression of the scene, that it is not needful we should repeat it now. But we may remind our readers that in this provision of hospital accommodation for children is one of the very best works of charity in which they can expend their superfluous means. It is not likely that even the multiplication of such institutions would tell with much effect upon the frightful mortality of children; but it would at least greatly diminish the suffering of the children of the poor. Mr. Walter stated at the annual meeting of the hospital this year that he visited a foundling hospital in New-York, and was told that careful tending and nursing only saved twenty per cent. of the children, and that in spite of all care eighty per cent. died. No doubt infants require a mother's care, and no substitute for it is possible. But this hospital is for children of all ages, and it is intended to supply to the sick children of the poor just that care and watchfulness which their mothers cannot give them. It is pleasant to know that the parents are not only grateful for the charity, but themselves make efforts to support it. There is a Samaritan fund, spent in sending children as convalescents to the sea; and the friends of out-patients contribute to this fund £150 a year.

Felonious Assault by a Negro.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Saturday night, Michael Riley, aged twenty-one years, and residing at No. 220 Johns n-street, Brooklyn, was assaulted by a colored man, who struck him three heavy blows over the head with an empty junk-bottle, and then escaped. Riley was conveyed, bleeding from his wounds, to the City Hospital.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

London, Friday, July 12, 1872.

The Congress which is now in session in London, of representatives from all civilized countries, to consider the earnest questions of the repression and prevention of crime, and the care of the criminal, is an event in the history of charity. Both the position and character of the delegates and the subject of the debates have made it a memorable occasion.

So important now is the question of the proper treatment of crime to society itself, and so respected are all reasonable movements of humanity, that even the fashionable classes of London have given this Convention some attention; and contrary to the wishes of the many earnest members who desire no factitious reputation for the Congress, considerable time has been given to soirées with the upper classes and receptions of the Prince of Wales and other notabilities. The members themselves, however, need no recognition from either officials or aristocracy. They are the experts in the science of charity, gathered from every civilized nation, some deputed by Governments, some by private associations, some by prisons and reformatories, or invited by the Committee who have organized the Congress. Among them are Count Sollohub, director of a large prison in Russia; Baron von Holtzendorff, distinguished in criminal law in Prussia; Prof. Marquadsen, the eminent professor of Erlangen; Count Scalia, Director of Prisons in Italy; Count Foresta, Privy Councilor Steinmann, of Germany; M. Ekert, of Belgium, Baron Mackay, of Holland; Herr Petersen, of Norway; Dr. Guillaume, of Switzerland; M. Robin, of France; Sir Walter Crofton, Miss Carpenter, Sir Powell Buxton, Dr. Mouatt, Director of Prisons in India, and numerous justices of the peace, representatives of brains, reformatories and prisoners, and societies in Great Britain; and from the United States, Dr. Wines, Gov. Haynes, of New-Jersey; Rev. Dr. Washburn, Rev. C. L. Brace, Mr. Powell and others from New-York; Hon. Mr. Chandler, from Pennsylvania; Mr. Foote, from Ohio; Mrs. Howe, from Boston, and about one hundred others.

Each meeting has had a different chairman, the first being the Earl of Caernarvon, then Dr. Wines, Baron Holzendorff, Gov. Haynes, Rev. C. L. Brace, Baron Mackay and others. The assembly met in one of the finest old halls of London, the "Middle Temple," the dining-hall of the Templars and Benchers fitted with superb old oak-work, and the walls lined with armor and ornamented with window-panels containing the armorial bearings of the Judges and celebrated Templars.

"CORPORAL PUNISHMENT."

The subjects for discussion were carefully prepared, and soon revealed in their treatment two quite opposing schools in criminal science. On the more humane and progressive side were the Continental and American authorities; while for the more brutalizing and barbarous methods the English were generally the advocates, though there were many honorable exceptions. A kind of ancient severity and barbarism seemed to creep out in many of the remarks of the English prison officers and magistrates, which belong to another age. Thus, on the question of the "cat," or corporal punishment in prisons and by magistrates, there was a distinct line of division. The British speakers seemed to dwell on it with a kind of savage satisfaction as a punishment for certain offenses, and some officers told some rather disgusting instances of its employment as a means of discipline in prisons.

It ought, however, to be mentioned that a few English Magistrates and officials of great experience considered it a most brutalizing means of governing human beings. On the other hand, the Austrian delegate informed the Convention that corporal punishment was utterly abolished in his country, with the best effect; the Bavarian member gave a similar account; the Swiss also; and it was the unanimous conclusion of the Continental and American delegates that "the cat" only brutalized the prisoner, hardened him against society, and stopped all chance of his improvement and reformation.

The great argument on the British side was, that it was indispensible for "crimes of brutality," like garroting and wife-beating or maiming. This last offense, as is well known, is peculiarly rife in England.

The reply of one American lady to this was, that "they must train the men to respect the women, as such a crime was almost unknown among Americans."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe made a very neat and telling indictment against the cat, and, among other clever things, said that "if she had the misfortune to have a drunken husband, who beat her, the last thing she should pray of their honorable worships would be such a treatment as would turn him out of prison more brutal than when he went in!" I am bound to say that one of the worst features of the English position on this question was the perfect satisfaction of the speakers in it.

The question of "the tread-mill" was another instance of the divergence of views. To the surprise of the Americans, this useless, barbarous, depressing punishment seems still in frequent practice in the British prisons, though it has been abolished for forty-five years in the American, and the Continental delegates said that they had not even a name in their languages to express it. (This, however, is a mistake, as there are certain expressions equivalent to it.) To the honor of the British delegates it should be said that some of them—Sir John Bowring, for instance—were most eloquent in their denunciation of it, and one Prison Director (Col. Colville) stated that he had been obliged by the Magistrates to employ it upon an average for six hundred prisoners annually during the last eighteen years, and that he had never known a human being benefited by it. On the contrary, all were hardened or depressed by it. Many had their legs and arms broken on the mill, and he knew one man who fell dead from it.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The most interesting day of the session was devoted to a consideration of means for the prevention of crime, Mr. C. L. Brace presiding.

Miss Carpenter, who has accomplished more than any one in England for vagrant and homeless girls, and is one of the founders of reformatories for girls, read a paper on "industrial schools" and "reformatories" in England and their effects. Mr. Brace then presented a paper upon the work of the Children's Aid Society in New-York in opening industrial schools and lodging-houses and in placing homeless children out in the West. The effects of these labors in reducing juvenile crime were shown by some remarkable statistics. This work in New York excited great attention in the Convention. Sir Walter Crofton, Baron von Holtzendorf, and Sir Powell Buxton, as well as other delegates, made interesting remarks, or put questions upon it. A statement was then made by Mr. Howe and Mr. Force of the labors in the Reform School in Ohio, and another of that in Maryland.

Other labors of similar nature were presented by British and foreign delegates. In the whole discussion not a single advocate, whether from Europe or America, appeared in favor of the "Congregated" system of Reformatories. All were unanimously for the "Family Reform" Schools, and it was stated that the Western Pennsylvania and the Connecticut schools were about pulling down or selling their large buildings and erecting groups of small ones for a "Family School." Our New York House of Refuge should consider this.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

In the opinion of all the American members this has been simply atrocious. It has fallen into the hands, apparently, of the Social Science people, who were very much afraid of certain important discussions, very anxious to be noticed by a class they are not generally familiar with, very little acquainted with Parliamentary rules, and particularly bungling in their relations with gentlemen.

One of the first *gaucheries* was the request by the Social Science Secretary of the American delegates, to buy tickets of the English members that they might dine "the foreign members," and all this in the presence of the foreign delegates. The absurdity of it was made manifest by a question of an inquisitive Yankee in the audience, who asked, "How far it was necessary to live from England to be a foreigner?" The English gentlemen in the audience at once saw the impropriety of the proceeding, and subsequently made up a purse for the dinner themselves. Of other matters of social impropriety and of bungling management, it is not necessary here to speak. They will be forgotten while the remarkable lessons of the Prison Congress will abide.

INDIANA.

Speech of Ex-Senator Hendricks at Indianapolis—He is Converted to the Constitutional Amendments.

Indianapolis, July 21.—The Democratic mass-meeting held last night at the Academy of Music was large and enthusiastic. Hon. E. S. Alvord, Chairman of the Central Committee, presided. Hon. T. A. Hendricks made the principal speech. He referred briefly to the causes that produced the Cincinnati Convention, its action and the acceptance of its platform and nominees at Baltimore. This action had been accepted by the Indiana Democracy, who now stood side by side with the Liberal Republicans in the endeavor to relieve our country from the control of cliques and combinations. He eulogized Mr. Greeley, and said his unimpeachable integrity was conceded by his bitterest opponents. This he considered the best possible guarantee for an honest administration, and that if elected, he (Mr. Greeley) would faithfully redeem pledges made to the people. He thought the abuse account about evenly balanced between Mr. Greeley and the Democracy. Of Gov. Brown, he said the pacification of Missouri showed his administration there to have been without reproach. The Cincinnati platform so correctly and fully expressed the will of the people that it escaped even criticism. All could meet and harmonize upon it without dishonor or humiliation. He thought it folly to hesitate any longer in the recognition of the recent Constitutional amendments, but would neither approve nor excuse the method by which it was attempted to declare one of them ratified by the Indiana Legislature without the presence of a constitutional quorum. That proceeding must not become a precedent to be followed in future. Mr. Greeley had agreed to a fair, safe and honorable adjustment of the tariff question, which was to be settled in the spirit of the Constitution, which provides that all tariff measures shall originate in the House of Representatives. He read Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance, and said that the constitutional rights of the States were to be respected and the local State Governments to be preserved. He thought that the success of Greeley would bring about real civil service reform. It was Grant's personal partisans who were wronging the people. Speaking of the reduction of the national debt, he claimed that had proper economy prevailed, the reduction would have been much greater. Referring to Senator Morton's recent speeches questioning his sincerity, he said, we turn our backs upon the past and look forward to the future. No fair-minded man understands this language as a desertion of convictions of right or an abandonment of essential principles. I opposed the amendments to the Constitution, for I thought then, as I believe now, that during a civil war, and until the passions excited thereby have cooled, the public mind is not in a condition safely to change the foundation and frame-work of the Government; but now that the amendments have been declared adopted, is it a humiliation on my part to cease that controversy? to turn my back upon it, and to declare that the amendments must be respected and obeyed?

YACHTING.

The Manhattan Club Regatta.

The third annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club, a young and very promising Club, takes place to-morrow from the new Club house lately built on South Brother Island, which location was selected on account of the superior anchorage it afforded. The entries for the regatta are as follows:

First Class.—Cabin Sloops—Orion, W. Cooper; Sarah, W. McCabe; Melia, J. H. Doncourt; Mystery, J. Cooper; Nimbus, Commodore Peet; Twilight, Capt. Youmans.

Second Class.—Open Sloops—Joe Jefferson, J. M. Varian; Seaman, J. Mitchell; Zephyr, J. Hislop; Sophia Emma, Gen. Varian; Skip Jack, J. Brasington; Carrie, S. Simpson, Jr.; Crombie, J. F. Thompson.

The course for the first-class boats will be from the Club-house on South Brother Island, to and around Sand's Point buoy and back, making a race of twenty miles.

For second-class sloops the course will be from the Club-house to Throgg's Neck buoy and back, a distance of eighteen miles. The time allowance will be regulated according to the rules lately adopted by the Atlantic Yacht Club, which is taking the mean of the length over all and of water-line, and allowing a minute (or more) to the foot, according to the distance of the race.

The officers of the Manhattan Club are: Commodore, J. M. Cooper; Vice-Commodore, John Brasington; Secretary, J. Hislop; Treasurer, J. H. Doncourt. The Treasurer, Gen. Varian, having lately resigned, the Commodore is acting until another be elected.

At the regatta on Tuesday, a steamer for invited guests will accompany the yachts, and leave the foot of Ninety-first-street at 10½ A. M.

The Union Club Regatta.

The fourth annual regatta of the Union Yacht Club, of Gravesend, Long Island, will take place on the 31st. During the four years of its existence the Union Club has prospered well, but never so much so as under the Commodoreship of Capt. Frank Bates. The Club now numbers 130 members, and has a fleet of eighteen first-class sloop yachts, all of which are entered for the regatta. The course will be from the Club-house, Gravesend, for first and second class cabin-yachts, to and around the Light-ship and back, a distance of twenty miles; for first and second class open boats, from Club-house to and around Buoy No. 9 and return, passing Buoy No. 15, the course to be sailed over twice, making a race of eighteen miles.

The officers of the Club are: Commodore, Capt. Frank Bates; Vice-Commodore, L. Vanderbilt; Rear-Commodore, A. Gillen. President, Ex-Commodore J. Speirs; Secretary, S. S. Stryker; Treasurer, D. Snedicor; Harbor-Master, J. Stillwell; Measurer, J. Morris.

The match-race between the Meta, Commodore Belin, and the Gracie, Mr. S. C. Colgate, comes off to-morrow, the race being twenty miles to windward and back from the Light-ship. The stake is a silver cup valued at $250.

Highway Robbery.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, three men, one of whom was dressed as a woman, attacked a man, whose name could not be ascertained, at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, and robbed him of $100. The robbers escaped at the approach of Officer Graden, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and the victim of the robbery refused to give his name or residence to the Police.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. William Bross, of Illinois, and Col. C. K. Holliday, of Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge W. W. Ballard, of Elmira, and Col. M. J. Murphy, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. L. G. French, of Mississippi, and Hon. V. B. Buck, of St. Joseph, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Carpenter, of Minnesota; Judge Douglass, of Meadville, and Ex-Congressman Culver, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. W. C. Alexander of Princeton, is at the St. James' Hotel. Surgeon W. A. King, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. John Hitz, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

Mosquitoes, Flies.

Mosquito and Fly Nets to cover beds, slightly damaged, closing out at retail, cheap. ROEBUCK'S, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-street, near Cliff.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Makes Hair Glossy.—*Advertisement.*

The last chance to see the great curiosity.—A Century Plant, in full flower, now on exhibition in 13th-st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.—*Advertisement.*

Keep it in the house—that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks cholera morbus, cramps, diarrhea, colic, or any kindred affection, for which Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and necessary curative. Sold everywhere.

The Boards of Health of New-York, Washington and Baltimore indorse the GIRONDIN DISINFECTANT AND DEODORIZER as the best. Send for descriptive circular to
JAMES MEYER, Jr., Sole Importer,
No. 43 Beaver-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in Cancer, Scrofula, Syphilis, and Diseases of the Kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

DIED.

BLAIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 20, Edwin White, younger son of Benjamin F. and M. Louise Blair, aged 2 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, July 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 19 3d-st., South Brooklyn.

BOYD.—Suddenly, July 18, at the residence of her nephew, B. C. Wikoff, Esq., of Tinton Falls, N. J., Mrs. Deborah C. Boyd, widow of James W. Boyd, of New-York, and daughter of the late Jacob Croxson, of Monmouth County, New-Jersey.

The relatives and friends of the family, also her son-in-law, E. S. Dodge, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 721 Warren-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 22, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BOWNE.—On Friday, July 19, 1872, Letty Ann, wife of Robert Bowne, aged 61 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner Lexington-av. and 52d-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Monday, July 22, 1872.

BUCK.—July 20, Austin Buck, son of John A. Buck, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 Macon-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUSKEY.—On Saturday, July 20, 1872, Dr. Joshua M. Buskey, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 261 West 42d-st., near 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

CARNES.—At Rossville, on Saturday, July 20, Mary, infant child of Lewis M. and Serena M. Carnes.

CASSELS.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 21, Josephine Cassels, niece of Mrs. E. A. Wakeman, aged 18 years.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, N. Y., Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

COZZENS.—At Englewood, N. J., on the 19th inst., Susan A. Cozzens, wife of Sylvanus T. Cozzens.

The remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

DEALEY.—On Sunday, July 21, Annie J., wife of John R. Dealey, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE WITT.—July 21, 1872, William H. De Witt, of Albany, N. Y.

FAIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 20, 1872, Caroline, wife of Robert Fair, aged 51 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORA.—At Yambo de Visa, Peru, June 17, Edwin B. Fora, formerly of Brooklyn, son of the late Lauren Fora, of Little Falls, N. Y.

GATES.—July 19, Franklin W. Gates, son of J. B. Gates.

Funeral will take place from No. 14 East 54th-st., on Tuesday, July 23, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRIFFITH.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 21, John Griffith, late Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hudson County.

Funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, Grand-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HAINES.—On Saturday morning, July 20, at Elizabeth, N. J., Benjamin Haines, Jr.

HUMBERT.—Suddenly, at Ellenville, Ulster County, July 21, of typhoid fever, Cornelius C., eldest son of Elias Cornelius and Eleanor C. Humbert, aged 16 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 20, 1872, Mrs. Laura, widow of the late David Johnson, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 476 Clinton-av., on Tuesday, July 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KIRK.—Suddenly, on board the steamer Seawanhaka, on her upward trip to Glen Cove, Friday, July 19, Joshua Kirk, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at Glen Cove, on the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., or from Friends' Meeting-house, Matinecock, at 11 o'clock of the same day, without further notice.

KURST.—At Port Washington, Long Island, on Saturday, July 20, Ella S., only daughter of Charles H. and Isabel E. Kurst, aged 1 year, 1 month and 20 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 108 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

MATHEWS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 20th inst., Edward L. Mathews, Jr., eldest son of Ferdinand S. and Fanny Mathews.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 246 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 20, John H. Miller, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, aged 40 years.

Friends desirous of attending the funeral will obtain all particulars at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 526 Broadway.

McGOVERN.—In Brooklyn, of consumption, Patrick McGovern, native of the Parish of Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, in the 41st year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the *Times* Office.

THE CHAIRMEN OF ALL THE WARD organizations of the German-American United Association of the United States, are requested to punctually attend the special meeting, at our headquarters ad interim, (corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.,) on TUESDAY, July 23, 1872, at 2 o'clock P M. By order of the President. VICTOR WOLF, Secretary.

WATER-FILTERS. — THE CURTIS & Bigelow Water-filter, used by Prof. C. F. Chandler, can be found at any plumber's, or the Bigelow Manufacturing Company's ware-room, No. 137 William-st., New-York.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL cash sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE REPUBlicans and friends of Grant and Wilson in the City and County of New-York, will be held at Cooper Institute on

TUESDAY EVENING,
July 23, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
HON. ROSCOE CONKLING,
United States Senator,
will speak on the issues of the day.
The public are invited to be present.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
BANNER RAISING FOR GRANT AND WILSON.

A meeting will be held on MONDAY, July 22, at 8 P. M., at Republican Head-quarters, Nos. 189 and 191 Chatham-st. Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Col. B. T. Morgan, Col. Thorpe, and others will address the meeting. Wm. H. Pope will recite. Singing by the Cooke Glee Club.
DENIS SHEA, President.
Wm. F. Porter, Secretary.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING First Assembly District Republican Association this evening at 8 o'clock, No. 154 Franklin-st.
NATHAN KINGSLEY, Jr., President.
DeWitt Bradley, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK POLITICAL BANNERS, BUNTING, FLAGS and PORTRAITS painted in oil, all sizes, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York. Price lists ready.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for real estate still continues in a quiet state, as is usual at this time of the year. At the Exchange, on Saturday, July 20, Mr. James M. Miller sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William H. Howland, Esq., referee, two lots of land, each 25.2¾ feet by 100, situate on the east side of Tenth-avenue, commencing 25.2¾ feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to H. H. Camman, for $2,700 each. No other business pertaining to real estate was transacted.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The past week, ending with Saturday, July 20, was a particularly dull one. The business transacted being extremely light in amount and of an unimportant character; but little though it be, we give the weekly summary as usual. The amount of New-York City realty disposed of during the past week was as follows:

By William Kennelly, leasehold, $250; by E. H. Ludlow, $11,550; by James M. Miller, $5,400. Total, $17,150, against the sum of $81,905 for the week previous. The only suburban sales that have been reported up to date is that by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of Bay-side, Long Island lots, which footed up to $44,898, and a small sale of Yonkers, Westchester County property, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., which realized $5,500, making the total for suburban lots amount to $50,398 against an aggregate of $18,750 for the week previous.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The following public sales are advertised to take place during this week, but all of them being of a legal nature, it is probable that some of them may be adjourned to some future date.

Today, (Monday,) July 22.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Lewis C. Williams, Esq., referee, the house and lot, 25 by 50 by 100, situate on the east side of Eighth-avenue, 50 feet north of Thirtieth-street.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles Price, Esq., referee, the three lots of land, 75 by 100.5, situate on the south-east corner of Sixty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue. Also, the house and lot known as No. 87 Norfolk-street, 19 by 26.6, under the direction of Lewis O. Corbet, referee.

Tuesday, July 23.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 22.2 by 82.2, situate on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street.

Also, the two houses and lots adjoining the above, of the same character and dimensions.

Wednesday, July 24.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, the two lots of land, 44 by 120, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 88.6 feet south of Third-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, east side, 169.8 feet north of Broome-street, 40 by 39.2 by 40 by 38.10.

Thursday, July 25.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., referee, one lot on north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 672.8 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 19.4 by 100.5.

Also, one lot and buildings on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 155 feet west of Second-avenue, by order of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., referee.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. Harvey Hart, Esq., referee, the two four-story double tenement-houses and lots, 50 by 150, situate on the north side of Eleventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue.

Friday, July 26.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Waller L. Livingston, Esq., referee, the house and lot, 26 by 75, situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

By Joseph McGuire, under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20.10 by 71.4.

Saturday, July 27.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, referee, the double tenement-house and lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot e. s. 10th-av., 25.2¾ ft. s. of 125th-st., 25.2¾x100	$2,700
1 lot e. s. 10th-av., 50.5½ ft. s. of 125th-st., 25.2¾x100	2,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 20.

Leroy-st., s. s., 369.9 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 44.4x112.4, irregular, mortgages $41,000	$60,000
5th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of Bowery, 25x92.2, h. and l.	31,000
46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100, h. and l., Goelet lease	30,000
114th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	13,000
116th-st., s. s., 467.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 0.1x7.5, b. and s.	55
116th-st., s. s., 462.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11	13,000
118th-st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 4th av., 60x100.11, mortgages $5,000	14,000
122d-st., n. s., 525 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11	3,500
129th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x99.11	9,525
130th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x99.11	10,200
4th-av., n. e. cor. 62d-st., 60x157x74x255	60,600
5th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 65th-st., 25x100 (morts. $15,000)	19,500
9th-av., e. s., extending from 71st to 72d sts., 20.4x38.4x204 4x43 5; 71st-st., n. s., 138.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 38.8x102.2; 72d-st., s. s. 138.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 31.7x102.2	55,000
9th-av., n. e. cor. 82d-st., 51.2x100	13,325
11th-av., s. w. cor. 81st-st., 102.2x100, h. and l.	35,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Varick-st., No. 11, 10 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE LIST OF HOUSES FOR sale, published as usual for the last ten years or over, for the benefit of buyer and seller. No charge for recording property for sale or for printing it on this list.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots. City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue; two-story and French roof house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly BLACKWELL & SMITH, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 28 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder without reserve, on TUESDAY, July 23, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant double residence, 40 by 40, eighteen rooms, all improvements, with plot of ground 75 by 240, fronting on Clifton-place and running through and fronting on Cornelison-av., Jersey City, large barn on rear of lot, house in splendid order, grounds handsomely laid out with large and small fruit trees; first-class neighborhood; convenient to ferries; beautiful view of the Bay and Harbor, &c.; terms easy. Sale positive rain or shine. Persons desirous of obtaining a beautiful residence cheap should not fail to attend this sale. For particulars, &c., apply to J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

B. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY. —This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MME. ‑. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAULE GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

will re-open their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE—PRESIDENT, Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D.; Rector, Rev. FRANCIS J. CLUE, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. —The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE household furniture, musical instruments, patterns, models, and the good-will of this institution, will be sold on very moderate terms. J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE —For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, suitable for manufacturing purposes, Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Powers-st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

AFFORDING

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation; length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, **95** and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No 12 Pine-st., New-York.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

LOST.

On Saturday, 20th inst., in Wall-st., CERTIFICATE No. 2,521 for 100 shares common stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, standing in the name of D. J. S. Flint, issued May 15, 1872; transfer has been stopped. The finder will please return to the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, No. 16 Broad-st.
CHARLES H. OLEY, Manager.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage

LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

$150,000 First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the

PATERSON & NEWARK R. R. CO.,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE

ERIE RAILWAY CO.

These bonds are due in 1878, interest payable January and July by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Price 85 and accrued interest.

For sale by

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF TAX, SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS,
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.
TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, ($4½,) being the balance of Capital Stock is hereby called on the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, **AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

WESTCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., JULY 17, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

Payable on and after Aug. 1, at the branch office of the Company, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Cash Capital, - -	$200,000 00
Cash Assets, - - -	$577,831 37

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery, and No. 200 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 15.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.
was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August.
RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 8, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	281,333 04

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad due Aug. 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New-York.
A. A. HOWLETT, Treasurer.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six (6) Per Cent. will be paid on and after 1st August, 1872.
WM. H. BIBLET, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street,
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN, as trustee of the first mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and BALTHASAR KREISCHER, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, as trustee of the second mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and GEORGE LAW.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will expose for sale and sell by Anthony J. Bleecker, auctioneer, at public auction, in accordance with the provisions of said judgment, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at Vanderbilt's Landing, on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises and property: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired and appropriated for the purpose of a single or a double track railroad, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all its lands acquired or appropriated for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, and all the real estate wheresoever and whatsoever now owned by the said Railroad Company, and also all and singular the locomotives, tenders, passenger-cars, freight-cars and cars, carriages and engines of every description, and all horses, harness, stables and stable furniture, and all tools, machinery and materials, and all goods and chattels of every description, which now are owned and used by the Staten Island Railroad Company in operating, maintaining and repairing its said railroad; and also all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges now owned and possessed by the Staten Island Railroad Company, including its rights to be a corporation, and all the ferry rights, ferry franchises and ferry privileges now conferred upon, granted to, vested in or possessed by the said Railroad Company, by virtue of any act or acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, or otherwise, together with all wharves, piers, ferry-houses, leases of ferries, ferry-boats, including its steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine, and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all the property, real and personal, now owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company, and used by said Railroad Company in the operation of its ferries and in the enjoyments of its ferry rights and franchises, all of which property is more fully described as follows: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments forming a portion of or lying contiguous to and on either side of said roadway and acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad or for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, ties, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, appurtenances, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, with the exception of that certain lot of land situate in the village of Edgewater, County and State aforesaid, described and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 21 feet 3 inches westerly from the corner of the fence as the same stood Aug. 5, 1867, running thence south-westerly along the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 150 feet to land late of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, thence south-easterly along said last-mentioned land 36 feet 6 inches; thence north-easterly and parallel with Simonson-avenue 93 feet 8 inches; thence north-easterly in a direct line about 68 feet to the place of beginning. Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land, land under water and water rights, situate in the town of Southfield, County and State aforesaid, known and described as Vanderbilt's Landing, lying easterly of the centre line of Bay-street, and extending from the southerly line of the lands of the Seamen's Retreat on the north to a line in prolongation of the southerly side of Simonson-avenue on the south, and extending easterly out into the Bay of New-York, on a course north fifty-five degrees and fifteen minutes east on the south side, and on a course north seventy-two degrees and forty-five minutes east on the north side, so as to embrace any grants from the State of New-York which have been or may hereafter be made to the riparian owners—subject only to the public use of Bay-street as a highway and any other public right of way in continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue now existing on any part of said premises, and also subject to the conditions and reservations in any such water grants made or to be made by the State of New-York, excepting, however, from said premises all those lots of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Bay-street and the southerly side of the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue; running thence southerly 188 feet 3 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 75 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the aforementioned continuation 1 foot 7 inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 88 feet 3 inches to said continuation; thence westerly along said continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 76 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain lot of land situate in the town of Westfield, County and State aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point upon the easterly side of Totten's road, distant 60 feet south-easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Johnson's-avenue and the easterly side of Totten's road, and adjoining land conveyed to the Staten Island Railroad Company by William Totten and wife by deed dated Oct. 13, 1860, running north-easterly along said land 207 feet to lands formerly of David Fosbay and now the property of the Staten Island Railroad Company; thence south-easterly along the last-mentioned land and land of John W. Wilbur 44 feet; thence south-westerly and parallel with Johnson's-avenue 207 feet to Totten's road; thence north-westerly along the easterly side of Totten's road 44 feet to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom all that part of said lot lying westerly of a line drawn across it parallel to Totten's road and distant 75 feet therefrom. Also all that piece of land or premises known as the Stapleton Ferry Dock or Landing, situate in the County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, entitled "map of the property of W. J. Staples, V. De Launay, M. Tompkins and others in the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y., compiled and surveyed by Geo. M. Root, Surveyor, 1852," where the southerly line of land of said W. J. Staples and V. De Launay joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street one hundred and six feet more or less to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street, as laid down on said map, would strike, if prolonged, the said easterly line of Front-street; thence eastwardly in continuation of said last-mentioned line to the easterly line of land conveyed by said Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn by deed dated Jan. 28, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber 42 of deeds, page 126; thence northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to land of said Staples and De Launay, as the same is laid down and described on said map; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line about 95 feet to the easterly line of said dock or landing; thence southwardly along said last-mentioned line 163 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock or landing, and thence westwardly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also all the land under water, lying east of and in front of the premises hereby described and of the width of 163 feet, more or less, to the extreme easterly line as established by law, the whole being subject to any rights or privileges conveyed or granted by the aforesaid deed to Thos. Finn, dated Jan. 28, 1858, but excepting from all of said premises known as the Stapleton Dock or Landing, all that piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point at the south-easterly corner of land conveyed by W. J. Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn, by deed heretofore described; thence running northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to lands of Victor De Launay and W. J. Staples as laid down on the map heretofore described; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line 75 feet; thence southerly 57 feet, more or less, to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 75 feet to the place of beginning, and as to that portion of said dock or landing described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on the aforementioned map, where the southerly line of Stapleton Dock joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street 49 feet, more or less, to a point where the southerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged to the easterly line of Front-street; thence easterly in continuation of said last-mentioned line of Canal-street 160 feet, more or less, to the easterly line of said dock; thence southerly along the last-mentioned line 49 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock; and thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, subject to a certain indenture of agreement between the Staten Island Railroad Company of the first part and John E. Armstrong and Francis Lentting of the second part, dated Sept. 6, 1869, and recorded in Liber 87 of deeds, page 363, in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, June 30, 1870. Also, all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to that part of the land, wharves, land under water and water rights situate at the Quarantine landing in the town of Castleton, County and State aforesaid, described in certain letters patent issued to the Richmond Turnpike Company under the great seal of the State of New York, dated April 3, 1816, and conveyed to Victor De Launay, by deed from Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, dated May 18, 1853, recorded in Richmond County, in Liber No. 30 of deeds, page 437, &c., which lie east of the outer bulkhead line, being 1,006 feet, 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue, more particularly described as follows: Beginning in the line of the fence on the south side of the former marine hospital as the said fence stood April 1, 1864, at a point 1,006 feet 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue; thence south 86 degrees east as far out into the Bay as the grant made by said letters patent extends; thence south 4 degrees west 2 chains, 6 links parallel to low water mark as the same existed at the date of said grant; thence north 86 degrees west to the said easterly outer line of the bulkhead; thence northerly along the said outer line of said bulkhead, and at or about a right angle with the last mentioned course to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground (lying under water at high tide) in the town of Westfield aforesaid, and westerly of the division line between the lands now or late of Elizabeth Hopping and the property of Ephraim J. Totten and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south-westerly corner of said Totten's Dock; running thence southerly along the boundary line of said Totten to the bulkhead as erected June 7, 1867 (about 190 feet;) thence westerly along said bulkhead to the corner thereof (being about 41 feet;) thence north 41 and three quarter degrees west, 195 feet or thereabouts to a point in a line with the front of said Totten's Dock, and 70 feet distant therefrom, with the privilege to sink and maintain a crib 12 feet square at the south-west corner of the last-mentioned point, together with all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company to the water in front of said property, (of 70 feet in width in front thereof) to the channel bank, and also a right of way 12 feet in width from the main road to the bulkhead at the easterly side thereof, the same to be filled up level with the bulkhead. Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company to said Railroad Company dated April 1, 1864, recorded in the office of the clerk of Richmond County in Liber 53 of deeds, page 309, April 4, 1864, and to the property therein described as follows: All that part of the L at the outer or easterly end of the pier at the Quarantine steam-boat landing, in the town of Castleton, County of Richmond, which projects over and upon the premises described in a lease from the members, elders, and deacons of St. Andrew's Church to the Richmond Turnpike Company, dated May 1, 1839, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber No. 6 of deeds, page 452. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated March 19, 1867, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1201 of conveyances, page 470, March 13, 1872, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described as follows: All that certain ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street, in the City of New-York to Staten Island, together with all and singular the ferriage fees, rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or which may arise or accrue from said ferry, together with the ferry houses, pier, bulkhead and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also all the right, title and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and City Council of the city of Perth Amboy, State of New-Jersey, dated April 23, 1867, and on file in the office of the City Clerk of Perth Amboy, and recorded in the book of ordinances and leases, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described, as follows: All that certain slip or dock beginning at the easterly line of Front-street, as now laid out at the foot of Smith-street, in the City of Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the Smith-street Slip, with the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also the right of establishing and maintaining a ferry from said city to Staten Island. Also, 4 locomotives, 4 tenders, 8 passenger-cars, 6 freight-cars, and all the tools, machinery and materials, including 2 lathes, 1 planing-machine, 1 drill-press, 1 hydraulic-press, 1 stationary engine and boiler, and all goods, chattels, furniture and supplies of every description in the various shops and along the line of said road—used in operating, maintaining and repairing said railroad. Also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whether acquired under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and particularly under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled and passed respectively as follows: "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry-boats," passed March 29, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the time to commence the construction of their road two years," passed June 24, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further to extend the time to commence the construction of their road," passed April 10, 1855, "an act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to have, own and run ferry-boats, and so forth," passed March 17, 1857, and the several acts amendatory of said acts, or under and by virtue of the two leases of ferries hereinbefore described, or otherwise, including the right of the Staten Island Railroad Company to be a corporation. Also, all bulkheads, wharves, piers and ferry-houses, and their appurtenances, connected with or located upon the premises hereinbefore described. Also, the steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, tools, machinery, supplies and materials for said boats and docks used in the operation of said ferries, and in the enjoyment of said ferry rights and franchises, and situate at the various landings aforementioned, including 1 steam pile-driver, engine and boiler, coal tubs and cars, and about one thousand tons of coal, more or less, in the coal-yard at Vanderbilt Landing, and generally all the property, real and personal, of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whatsoever and wheresoever situated.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Capt. C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of Quartermasters' Stores of various kinds, such as Tools, Harness, Saddle-blankets, Hose, Wagons, Wagon Wheels, and many other articles not enumerated, and also Horses and Mules.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 22, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina and Palermo Verdelli lemons, ex Parthia, and can be seen on Cunard Dock, Jersey City; also, 160 boxes fresh Palermo lemons ex Nebraska.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all parties interested, that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580, Laws of 1872, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on MONDAY afternoon, July 22, 1872, at 4 o'clock, to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following named persons, to wit:

No. Contract.

2130—Thos. Hayden, 5th-av., sewer, between 34th and 35th sts.
2075—Jno. Lenihan, 48th-st., stone-block paving, 3d and 5th avs.
2146—Geo. T. LaDue, 52d-st., flagging, 8th and 9th avs.
2207—Michael Noonan, Church-st., sewer, between Fulton and Morris sts.
2199—Saml. R. Smith, 2d-av., sewer, between 125th-st. and Harlem River, with branches.
1652—Geo. P. White, E. D. Brown, pt. assg., Washington-st., sewer, between Charlton and King, Hudson-st., Dominick and Clark sts.
2060—Hugh Masterson, 124th-st., sewer, between 3d and 4th avs.
2336—T. G. O'Brien, sewer in Hudson-st., between Bank and West 12th st., and between Horatio and Gansevoort sts.
2165—Patrick Gibney, flagging, Attorney-st., Grand to Broome-st.
2351—Patrick Gibney, cross-walk, corner Broadway and Lawrence-st.
2342—Patrick Gibney, cross-walk, Broadway, from Nos. 1,196 to 1,201.
2173—Patrick Gibney, flagging, Charlton-st., Hudson to Greenwich-st.
2309—Patrick Gibney, flagging, Chatham Square, Mulberry to Worth-st.
2348—Patrick Gibney, curbing gutter and flagging, Clark-st., Broome to Spring-st.
2169—Patrick Gibney, flagging, 14th-st., (East) from Nos. 200 to 204.
2310—Patrick Gibney, flagging, Gouverneur-st., corner Henry-st.
2316—Patrick Gibney, cross-walks, corner Grand and Rivington sts.
2170—Patrick Gibney, flagging, King-st., opposite Nos. 64 and 65.
2315—Patrick Gibney, cross-walks, corner Lawrence-st. and 9th-av.
2319—Patrick Gibney, cross-walks, corner 125th-st. and 9th-av.
2313—Patrick Gibney, cross-walks, from South-st. to Pier No. 25, E. R.
2318—Patrick Gibney, cross-walks, corner 2d-av. and 29th-st.
2168—Patrick Gibney, flagging, West 10th-st., between Washington and West sts.
2345—Patrick Gibney, cross-walks, Worth-st., corner Chatham-st.
1522—John Duffy, E. D. Brown, pt. assg., sewer between 115th and 121st sts., Avenue A and 4th av.
1771—John Duffy, E. D. Brown, pt. assg., sewer in 114th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.
2121—Christopher Keyes, 112th-st., regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging, between 2d-av. and East River.
2210—Christopher Keyes, 1st-av., curb, gutter and flagging, between 65th and 86th sts.
2189—Christopher Keyes, Macdougal-st., stone-block paving, between Spring and 8th sts.
2298—Smith & Noonan, J. H. Moore, assg., 88th-st. sewer, between 2d and 3d avs., and in 91st-st., between 2d and 4th avs.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, }
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES, }
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
JULY 20, 1872.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED, }
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND, }

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—PATAPSCO River.—It has been found necessary, in order to insure the proper excavation of the long, straight lines of the BREWERTON AND CRAIGHILL CHANNELS, to mark their localities by means of wooden piles driven into the river bottom at intervals of about one mile.

These channels are now both in process of being widened, and the piles will be OUTSIDE of the limits of the channels now in use. Those marking the Brewerton Channel, (extending from one and a half miles below Fort Carroll to angle buoy below seven-foot Knoll Light,) will be 100 feet north-east of the red buoy side of channel. Those marking the Craighill Channel will be 150 feet east of red buoy side of that channel. These piles will be marked by RED flags in day-time, and WHITE lights at night. As the space between the red buoys and the piles is dangerous, navigators are warned not to enter that space, and also not to injure or interfere with the piling or lights, as they are necessary for public service.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC	Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC	Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC	Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Scotia	Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria	Sat'day, July 20
Java	Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia	Sat'day, July 27
China	Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria	Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia	Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba	Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia	Sat'day, Aug. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Europa	July 27	Assyria	July 24
Anglia	Aug. 3	Caledonia	July 31
India	Aug. 10	Olympia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 21
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Aug. 28

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE	DARRE	Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN	GRACE	Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.
HOLLAND	BRAGG	Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT	GROGAN	Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY	THOMPSON	Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK	SUMNER	Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.
THE QUEEN	THOMAS	Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA	GRIGGS	Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage	$75 and $65, currency
Steerage	$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 2d. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 13th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 20th.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	July 24, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	July 31, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken	Wed'day, July 24
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman	Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT.—The new steamer CITY OF HAVANA will sail on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., instead of Saturday, 20th.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 93 Duane-st., corner of Broadway

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE, commencing Aug. 10, 1872.—The departures of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be tri-monthly, leaving New-York the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR	July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM	Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, Aug. 8.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sun., July 21	8:00 A. M.	Sun., July 21	6:30 P. M.
Sun., July 21	7:00 P. M.	Mon., July 22	6:30 A. M.
Mon., July 22	4:00 P. M.	Tues., July 23	7:00 A. M.
Wed., July 24	4:00 P. M.	Wed., July 24	11:00 A. M.
Thurs., July 25	7:30 A. M.	Thurs., July 25	11:30 A. M.
Fri., July 26	8:00 A. M.	Fri., July 26	12:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed., July 17	2:00 P. M.	Wed., July 17	6:00 A. M.
Fri., July 19	7:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 18	2:30 P. M.
Sat., July 20	2:30 P. M.	Friday, July 19	2:30 P. M.
Tues., July 23	7:00 A. M.	Mon., July 22	3:00 P. M.
Wed., July 24	11:00 A. M.	Tues., July 23	2:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 25	12:00 M.	Thurs., July 25	6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, B Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTERN Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PERSONAL.

SARAH AYRES LEFT HOME ON THE 1st of July; aged thirteen years; dark complexion, scar upon left cheek. Any information where she can be found will be thankfully received by her sick mother, MARGARET AYRES, No. 27 Bethune-st., rear.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, July 15, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

WEEK-DAY TRAINS FROM JAMES-SLIP, NEW-YORK.

8:00 A. M., Greenport Mail.
8:00 A. M., Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
10:30 A. M., Newport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express.
3:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
3:30 P. M., Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M., Northport Express.
4:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.

The above trains leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove, and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., and 6:45 P. M. Returning leave Northport at 6 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M., and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M., and 4:11 P. M.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, via Hunter's Point and Jamaica.

Leave James-slip, New-York, at 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

Leave 34th-st., New-York, at 8:15, 9:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:15, 4:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Leave Hunter's Point at 8:30, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30, 5 and 7:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach at 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and 12:30, 1:40, 2:30, 4:55 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains to Rockaway Beach, via East New-York

Leave East New-York at 8:45 and 11:02 A. M., and 1:30, 5:05 and 7:25 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7 and 8 A. M., and 12:30, 2:30 and 4:55 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34 h-st., East River, New-York, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7, 8, and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave East New-York for Rockaway Beach at 9:45 A. M., and 12:35, 3:35 and 6:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:30 P. M.

Excursion tickets to Rockaway Beach, good for the round trip on the day sold, 75 cents each.

JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY

—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

U. R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.
FOR CAPE MAY.

A fast express-train, with through cars attached, leaves depot, foot of Desbrosses or Courtlandt sts., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:37 P. M.

Returning leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Regular tickets to Cape May........$5
Excursion tickets for the round trip........8

Tickets for sale in New-York at

No. 526 Broadway,	Depot, foot Desbrosses-st.
No. 435 Broadway,	Depot, foot Courtlandt-st.
No. 1 Astor House.	

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Superintendent.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Passenger Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY.
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.

A. W. GREEN, Superintendent.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO. has this day been dissolved, owing to the death of Mr. John R. Lawrence and the retirement of Mr. S. A. Durbrow and Mr. John Lawrence. The accounts will be liquidated by either of the surviving partners, at the office of their successors, Bradley, Pray & Co., No. 558 Broadway.

S. A. DURBROW.
JOHN LAWRENCE.

JULY 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of carriages, with the manufacturing department at New-Haven, Conn., under the firm name of BRADLEY, DIBBLE & CO., (succeeding Wm. H. Bradley, late Lawrence, Bradley & Pardee,) and with sales department in New-York, at No. 558 Broadway, under the firm name of BRADLEY, PRAY & CO., (succeeding John R. Lawrence & Co.)

WM. H. BRADLEY,
Of the City of New-Haven.
WILDER H. PRAY,
Of the City of New-York.
HORACE P. DIBBLE,
Of the City of New-Haven.

No. 558 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1872.

THE FIRM OF ODDIE & CO. HAS been dissolved by mutual consent.

ORVILLE ODDIE.
JOHN W. ODDIE.

The undersigned will continue the Banking and Brokerage business at No. 35 Wall street.

ORVILLE ODDIE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
Member of the New-York Gold Exchange.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE,
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
} Executors.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.

JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st.

1aw-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

BROOKLYN.—LARGE PLEASANT FRONT room with board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable. Also, hall-room to gentleman with board; $8 per week; convenient to Fulton Ferry cars; No. 384 Sackett-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.

NO. 46 SOUTH WASHINGTON-Square.—An entire elegant and airy parlor floor, with board or private table, will be rented at a sacrifice to families or single gents.

NO. 165 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a second and third floor, handsomely furnished, to families and single gentlemen; house, location and table first-class; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

By Northern Railroad, foot of 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st.; also by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis*, foot of Harrison-st.; fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.

CHARLES E. MURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound.

LEWIS F. CLEVELAND,
Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island.
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.

Fine view of the ocean; best surf and still-water bathing on the coast; first-class accommodations for 300 guests; one hour by Long Island Railroad.

E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LINWOOD HOUSE—ON THE PALIsades; first-class house newly furnished; an hour from the City by boat from Spring-st. at 10, 2, 5¼; from 34th-st. at 10¼, 2¼, and 5½. Apply on the premises, or at No. 841 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANtown, N. Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains. Board at reasonable rates. Address, P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED SOLDIERS.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FURNISHING TRUSSES TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

That every soldier of the Union Army who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army as the best suited for such disability.

SEC. 2. The application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant, found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon-General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

SEC. 3. That the Surgeon-General of the United States Army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon-General, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved May 28, 1872.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS CONVENED TO EXAMINE SAMPLES OF TRUSSES.

* * * "The Board is of the opinion that the above principles (viz.: those which belong to a proper truss) are best carried out by the truss, samples of which were submitted by Messrs. Bartlett, Butman & Parker, of Chicago, and by the well-known Chase's truss, (made by several firms.) * * * These patterns are, therefore, recommended by the Board, as those best adapted, in their opinion, for the purposes indicated in the act of Congress, entitled 'An act to provide for furnishing trusses,' etc." * *

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1872.

The above recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers with regard to trusses is approved, and any person entitled under the act to receive a truss will be furnished with either of the patterns of truss recommended by the Board, as he may select.

The proof that a soldier was ruptured in the line of duty will consist of the fact that he is receiving a pension, either wholly or in part on account of the rupture—or of evidence sufficient to procure such pension.

Blank forms for applications for trusses will be furnished from the Surgeon-General's office, and by examining surgeons for pensions.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

TINDER WOOD, patented March 29, 1870, by the National Chemical Wood-treatment Company. It is oak wood, with all moisture extracted. It kindles a coal fire in one-half the time, at one-half the expense of any other wood. Delivered all over the City in three-bushel sacks, or by the load.

A. TURNBULL & CO., Sole Agents.

Yards—3d-av., corner 14th-st., and 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Trial bundles given away.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER JULY 22, THE fare on the Broadway, 23d-st. and 9th-av. Stage Line, either way between the Fifth-avenue Hotel and Erie Ferry, foot of 23d-st. North River, or Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., will be but 5 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF horses, wagons, harness, &c. TUESDAY, July 23, at 10 o'clock, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., 6 superior work-horses, 6 business or grocery wagons, Canadian cart, double and single harness; lease of stable, utensils, &c.

MARY BROWN, Administrator.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 15th day of July, A. D., 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of the PONTIAC GOLD COMPANY OF COLORADO, a corporation which has been doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt corporation to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D., 1872, at 12 o'clock, M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of July, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN BRANDT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. DUDLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William J. Dudley, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of and debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henery Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, Jr., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles J. Francke, Jr., and Charles F. Francke, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. SABIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles C. Sabin, New-York City, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BENHARDY, bankrupts.—Pursuant to a certain order made in this proceeding I will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 34 Howard-street, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the stock and fixtures belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of silk in the piece, silk neckties, office fixtures and furniture, two large iron safes, shelves, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, July 13, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

A. BLUMENSTEIL, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

NO. 3,435.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.

GEORGE MONTAGUE, Assignee,
No. 234 Pearl-st., New-York.

jy8-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN MURPHY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martin Murphy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 9th day of July, 1872.

HENRY F. DEVOE, Assignee,
Corner West and Little Twelfth streets,
New-York City.

jy15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CAROLINE W. GOESSLING and GUSTAVUS O. GOESSLING, in Bankruptcy.—Before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy. At the city of Jersey City, the 26th day of June, 1872. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Caroline W. Goessling and Gustavus O. Goessling, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of one of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee,
Jersey City, N. J.

ju15-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SOLOMON KATZ, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

jy15-law3wM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL SLEIGH against ALFRED KIMBER and A. D. TRAIL CHRISTIE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from March 28, 1872, besides the cost of this action.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 28th day of June, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held at the United States Court rooms, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Present Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge.—THOMAS HYSLOP, assignee, &c. vs. ELY HOPPOCK and CAROLINE HOPPOCK.—Bill filed Oct. 5, 1871.—An order having been made in this cause on the 25th day of June, 1872, requiring the defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock to appear, plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill on the 16th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that a copy of said order be personally served on each of the said defendants whenever found, at least ten days before the time for their appearance, and it appearing that the personal service of said order on the defendants is not practicable, on motion of Amos G. Hall, of counsel for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock appear, plead, answer or demur to the said bill by the 13th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that a copy of this order be published in the New-York Daily *Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, once in each week for three weeks in succession.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

A true copy of the original on file.

jy22-law3wM*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF THE FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF THE VOKES.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY WITH THE MOST SELECT AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES.
By special request every night this week,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
Preceded by Brough's delightful comedy.
KIND TO A FAULT.

Characters by Miss Jennie Lee, Mr. Vining Bowers, and an efficient cast.

Positively no free list; box-office open from 8 to 4.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

INCREASED ATTRACTION.
THE $13,000 LULU SENSATION A GREAT SUCCESS. ONE WEEK ONLY.
MLLE. GERALDINE IN HER FEARFUL LEAP.
MONS. LEOPOLD IN HIS TRAPEZE ACT.

The audience are requested to keep their gaze constantly upon Mlle. Geraldine, as her ascent is instantaneous. This UNPARALLELED FEARLESS ACT will take place between 9¼ and 9½ o'clock between the second and third act of the

WITCHES OF NEW-YORK,
WITCHES OF NEW-YORK,
supported by the colloquial artist,
ALBERT W. AIKEN,

and his full dramatic company. Secure your seats.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor........J. KOCH

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

THE PRUSSIAN KAISER FRANZ Garde Grenadier Band having returned from their trip to Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., will give a Grand Farewell Concert in Brooklyn, at the Rink, for the benefit of Mr. H. Saro, Musical Director of the Band. This will be the last opportunity of hearing this celebrated Band in Brooklyn, as they leave for Europe on Saturday, 27th inst., on the steamer Weser. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, which can be procured at Chandler Bros., No. 172 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES'	New and Beautiful Styles	SUITS
LADIES'	FOR THE HOT SEASON	SUITS
LADIES'	Received daily from our work-rooms, in	SUITS
LADIES'	LINENS,	SUITS
LADIES'	LAWNS,	SUITS
LADIES'	Pongees,	SUITS
LADIES'	GRENADINES,	SUITS
LADIES'	Japanese Silks.	SUITS
LADIES'	LINEN SUITS At $5 and upward.	SUITS
LADIES'	LAWN SUITS At $4 and upward.	SUITS
LADIES'	GRENADINE SUITS At $8 and upward.	SUITS

Ladies will find the MATERIAL and MANUFACTURE of our garments equal to any first-class Broadway store, and "OUR PRICES" forty or fifty per cent. less.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

A
COMPLETE
SACRIFICE
OF IRON GRENADINES.
Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.
Positively at less than 50 cents on the Dollar.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B. and No. 418 6th-av. Advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. The same bought and sold. A. LINDO, formerly with Heyman Leopold.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW CAPITOL FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD, Conn., July 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 1st day of September, 1872, for the erection of a State-house, at Hartford, Conn., in conformity to the plans and specifications made by R. M. Upjohn, architect.

The plans and specifications can be consulted at the Senate Chamber, in the State-house at Hartford, or at R. M. Upjohn's office, Trinity Building, New-York City, on and after July 23, 1872. A proper person will be in attendance at each place to exhibit them.

Separate bids will be received for the mason's work, carpenter's work, stone-cutter's work, and iron work, these four departments, taken together, to include all minor ones, and to constitute, when executed, a complete and finished building. Each bid must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond for not less than fifteen thousand dollars, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, conditioned that the bidder will accept and sign the contract which may be awarded him, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioners for its faithful performance.

The Commissioners very much prefer to contract for the entire building with one party, or with parties contracting and dealing jointly, as one, with the Commissioners. They will, therefore, receive single bids for the construction of the entire building. All such bids must be accompanied with the written guarantee of two persons satisfactory to the Commissioners, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give a bond, satisfactory to the Commissioners, in the sum of $200,000, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the contract—such bond to be executed at even date with the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, under the direction of the Commissioners, for all work executed, but a reservation of ten per cent. will be made in each case until the completion of the building.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids as they may judge the interests of the State shall require.

Every bid should be addressed "To the President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State-house at Hartford, Hartford, Conn."

MARSHALL JEWELL,
WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN,
WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
HENRY P. HAVEN,
} Commissioners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 8, 1872.

PROPOSALS

Are invited for dredging and removing about 75,000 cubic yards of Sand, Mud, &c., from the South Channel of the Appomattox River, near Petersburg, Virginia.

Proposals will state price per yard for material measured in scows, including excavation and removal; kind and number of machines proposed to be used; time of beginning; average daily amount of excavation.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside, on forms furnished from this office, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any other desired information, can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office, (where proper forms will be furnished,) until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, of

10,000 pairs of Woolen Mittens.
240 Storm Flag Halliards.
7,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch.
3,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, ½ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received up to July 29, 1872, for the delivery of 4,200 cubic yards of cut granite face stone for the Brooklyn tower, during the months of September, October and November. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office, or sent on application. Proposals will be directed to the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Front and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, JULY 22,
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
ENTIRELY REORGANIZED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.
NEW FACES, NEW FEATURES,
Comprising
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MR. HARRY BECKETT,

Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY, Mr. WILLIE EDWIN, Miss CAMILLE DU BOIS, Miss TILLY EARL, Mr. JOHN BRYER, Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Musical Director. First appearance of Miss AMY SHERIDAN, Miss LOUISE BEVERLY, Miss MARIE PARSELLE, Miss FANNIE LESLIE, Miss PAULINE LESLIE and Mr. IMRIE.

Production of a grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza.

ROBIN HOOD.
WITH NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
EFFECTIVE CHORUS,
and a large and carefully-selected
CORPS DE BALLET.

BROOKLYN RINK.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The celebrated Band of the PRUSSIAN KAISER FRANZ REGIMENT GRENADIERS OF THE GUARDS NO. 2, conforming to the wishes of many leading citizens who witnessed its GREAT SUCCESS at the late concert given at this place, gives ONE FAREWELL CONCERT for the benefit of Mr. H. SARO, Musical Director to His Majesty the King.

MONDAY, July 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Overture, Don Juan—Mozart.
2. Fantasia, Prophet—Meyerbeer.
3. Tales from the Vienna Woods, Waltz—Strauss.
4. Overture, Tannhauser—Wagner.

PART II.

FIRST TIME.

1. Sinfonie in C........H. Saro.
   - a. Allegro and Fuge.
   - b. Andante religioso.
   - c. Scherzo.
2. Manzanillo Scene, Africaine—Meyerbeer.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; to be had at Chandler Bros.' music-store, No. 172 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

FRITZ EXCELLED.

Monday afternoon at 2, the new local drama, LIFE IN NEW-YORK, cast to entire company. Preceded by comedietta of POOR PILLICODDY.	Monday evening at 8, Engagement of celebrated artists, Baker and Farron, in an entirely new dialect drama in four acts entitled CHRIS. AND LENA. Dutch and Irish specialties.

MONDAY, July 29, CHANFRAU in KIT.

DON'T FORGET THE PICNIC OF THE ACACIA ASSOCIATION (composed of members of Acacia and other lodges of F. and A. M.) at Oriental Grove, Great Neck, Long Island, on

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872.

Tickets to be had of William Boeckel, President, No. 214 Broome-st.; A. Kling, Chairman of the Executive Committee, No. 27 Vestry-st.; from the members, and at the boat.

Steamer Wyoming will leave foot of Christopher-st. at 8 o'clock, and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn at 8:45.

Barge S. Smith will be at the foot of Broome-st., East River, at 9:15, and 33d-st. at 10 A. M. sharp.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, JULY 12, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., July 29, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work as exhibited by the drawings, described in the specifications and called for in the schedules, consisting of the ornamental iron-work to roofs, the chimney stalks and ventilation shafts, stairs from basement to first floor; two staircases from first to second floor; two staircases from second to attic floor; two flights of steps on attic floor; stair from attic floor to roof; door and window frames, finishings, &c.; ceiling of banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.

Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to

GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BRIDGE.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA-AV. AND 21ST-ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, for the construction of an Iron Bridge across the Potomac at the Little Falls, in the D. C., on piers and abutments now standing.

Persons proposing will furnish complete drawing and description of the bridge they propose to erect with its capacity and weight.

The length of bridge about 1,350 feet.

Further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., July 15, 1872.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived, until Aug. 20, for the delivery, on the North Wharf, at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal of the best quality:

FOR SUPPLY OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

1,000 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) stove size, Pittston.
500 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size, Lackawanna.

FOR SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

120 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) chestnut size, Lackawanna.
900 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size, Lackawanna.
500 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size, Pittston.

Name of Coal and price of each kind stated separately.

The Coal must be delivered between the 1st of September and the 10th of October next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to TULLY McCREA, Captain First Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight: the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR ADDItional dredging at Queenstown, Md., from Chester River to Queenstown.

Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 17, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed; there is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water; the locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information, to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging below Fredericksburg, Va., to the extent of about $7,500 worth.

Proposals, sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1872, and will be opened at 1 P. M. of the same day, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 15, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR additional dredging at Cambridge, Md. Proposals to be sealed in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 19th day of August, 1872, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging about 73,000 cubic yards. For specifications and all necessary information, apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Review of the Political Situation in the State.

Experiences on the Railways and in the Towns—Notes Before the Election—The Colored Men Solid for Grant.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREENSBORO' N. C., Friday, July 19, 1872.

Having now been nearly a week in the old North State, during which I have traversed all its great lines of railway, visited most of its chief towns and conversed with many of its leading citizens of both parties, I at last feel competent to express an opinion as to the result of the election on the 1st of August, which is now attracting such universal attention, and is of such paramount importance in determining the Presidential campaign.

DISCOMFORTS OF RAILWAY TRAVEL.

I have acquired this ability only at the expense of considerable personal discomfort and the exercise of an inexhaustible patience. The traveler going South needs to keep a constant watch upon himself after leaving Richmond, Va., lest he should fall into an interminable cursing of all mankind, but especially of those luckless beings who are in charge of the lines of transportation. He prowls along the road between Richmond and Weldon at a rate he thinks he could improve upon if he should get out and walk; but when he finally reaches the huge railway shed and three houses, which constitute the town of Weldon, he gets his greatest shock in the discovery that he must wait from one to three hours before he can get anywhere. It was my fate to wait three hours for a train to Raleigh, and after I had got it I was consumed with an intense wish that I had never obtained it. It is ninety-two miles from Weldon to Raleigh, and we loitered so leisurely through the land that twelve hours were consumed in the journey, and we finally arrived at the capital in a most exhausted state, which was the more annoying from the fact that it was necessary to repair immediately to a grove adjoining the town and listen to Doolittle tell the negroes that they were putting their right to vote in jeopardy by voting against the Democratic Party. Leaving Raleigh that night for this place I was six hours in making a journey of seventy-eight miles on a hot dusty night, in a car crowded with fretful females and babbling babes. It is a peculiarity of Greensboro that you can't reach it or leave it except at 1 o'clock in the morning, and having lost one night's rest in getting here I was forced to lose the next, by going to Charlotte, which was reached at 6 o'clock, and had the aggravation of finding a live Yankee town, where building is going on everywhere, and which is fast becoming one of the leading inland cities of the country. Leaving there again at 9 o'clock at night to return, we reached here at 1 A. M., of course, and thus the sixth night of broken rest and extreme discomfort was passed.

GETTING AT THE FACTS.

But there was a compensation for all this sauntering by rail. There was plenty of time for conversation, and as the trains made lengthy pauses at nearly every man's door, there was ample opportunity to seek light in the various opinions of the citizens. In consequence, then, of these travels, which have been no less extensive than they have been leisurely, I am enabled to speak intelligently of the pending contest in the old North State, which is unprecedented both for the bitterness it has evoked within the State and the interest it has awakened beyond its borders. In my telegrams I have endeavored to give a glimpse of passing events, but it was impossible in the haste with which these dispatches were made up and the necessity for brevity which the limited facilities for telegraphing compelled to do anything like justice to a political campaign, which unmistakeably shows what miracles the Republican Party has wrought, and which, whatever its result, cannot fail to teach lessons which are greatly needed. It is my purpose, then, to now group some incidents and facts which I have gathered, from which the philosophy of the campaign can be evolved and its great importance as well as its extreme significance as marking a new era can be judged.

BEFORE THE ELECTION.

First of all, it must be said that if this is not an entirely untrammelled election, it is more free than any which has occurred in the State since the rebellion. Always before, there has been more or less of terrorism exercised by the old rebel element to defeat the honest expression of the public judgment, and although there is some little of it being displayed, it is so much less than what has heretofore been encountered, that it is scarcely worth taking into consideration. Everywhere throughout the State there is comparative quiet, and citizens in all sections expect to go to the polls and deposit their ballots in accordance with their convictions, without being threatened with death and compelled to endure outrage therefor. For this great boon the State is indebted to that Kuklux law which Horace Greeley denounced with that intensity for which he is remarkable, which Congress passed, and which Gen. Grant executed so temperately and wisely administered that it has fully answered its purpose. True, there have of late occasionally been outrages in remote portions of the country, of which the chief have been the outrageous attacks upon Judge Settle at Milton and Yanceyville, an attempt to murder a Republican speaker near Charlotte, and a late effort to silence a witness against the Kuklux by the simple expedient of killing him. But these are natural ebullitions of Southern Greelyism which cannot be suppressed, which are to be expected, and which can be extinguished only by that utter extinction of Democracy which is to follow the crushing defeat of Mr. Greeley. There have, however, been so few of those outrages, so little of that vigorous method of converting political opponents which is usual to Democracy, that it may be admitted that the canvass is free and that the result will be the judgment of the people of North Carolina, uninfluenced by that terrorism which has of late years, and especially in 1870, dominated the politics of the States. There are no longer bands of armed and disguised men roaming about the country, murdering defenseless and inoffensive citizens, under circumstances of the most fiendish barbarity, for no other crime than that of voting in accordance with political convictions. Negroes are no longer compelled to hide in swamps and forests to avoid the vengeance of these energetic Greeleyites, nor must they any longer sing the song of their deliverance in secret places and with bated breath. Men, white and colored, whose misfortune it is to believe that the Republican Party has struggled manfully for God's truth and man's redemption, has done something to make it worthy of popular support, despite some possible mistakes, are no longer forced to express their convictions in the byways of the land, but can come out in the market-places and cry aloud from the housetops. All this I admit cheerfully and readily to be fact, for I have seen the evidence wherever I have been, and therefore I repeat that the first, and one of the most important, truths of this campaign is that it is substantially free, and that its result will be entitled to respect as the judgment of the people, unbiased by fear or favor.

INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

Great as is the encouragement in this circumstance, there is more in the fact that the people seem to be earnestly engaged in the work of investigating public affairs. I have attended meetings of both parties in widely separated portions of the State, and today have heard a joint discussion by Judge Settle and Gen. Leach, opposing candidates for Congress in the Fifth District. On all these occasions I have seen the people, black and white, attentive, patient and apparently fully understanding everything that was said. Indeed, such capacity for listening to political speeches I never saw before, and did not believe existed. In Raleigh the other day, the proceedings were opened at 11 o'clock A. M. by the speech of Mr. Doolittle, who spoke for two hours, and after him were Gov. Walker, Virginia; Dr. Miller, Georgia, and poor Tipton, whose elongated face, framed in bristly hair, Nast has made known to the nation. All these delivered harangues of respectable length, so that it was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before the assemblage dispersed. Yet the crowd remained almost intact to the close listening to what the speakers had to say. But the same spirit was even more distinctively shown at the Republican meetings here and at Charlotte, which were addressed by Secretary Boutwell. As is now known, he dealt almost exclusively with the financial achievments of the Administration, which, however wonderful, could only be told by the presentation of columns of figures which could not be made very picturesque to any average collection of human beings, yet the audiences listened to the Secretary without a single man moving from his place, and the deepest attention was paid the speaker from the beginning to the close. No one listening to the speech and watching the audience could fail to believe that the truths which were being uttered were being thoughtfully received, and that in many cases they would bear good fruit. It has been one of the remarkable characteristics of political meetings here, that almost without exception, they are held in the day time, generally commencing about noon, and that they are composed, to a large extent, of white Democrats and colored Republicans. The white Republicans still seem in many localities to have some of the timidity engendered by the reign of Kukluxism and to shrink from public identification with their principles; this, however, is wearing away, and even in such a hot-bed of Democracy as Charlotte there was a noticeable increase in the attendance of this class of the community. Before the end of the campaign on the 1st of August the increasing confidence that the final issue is to be the election of Gen. Grant and the final pacification of the nation by that filling up and obliteration of the surface signs of the bloody chasm which Secretary Boutwell advised, will bring out the masses of the white Republicans and the gathering of the party will be more nearly equalized between the two races. Just now it must be admitted that the meetings of the Republican Party are largely composed of colored men, and the fact is very galling to the Greeleyites, who are making such desperate and exceedingly clumsy efforts to seduce the blacks into the support of the Sage, as Doolittle attempted when he told them at Raleigh, and again here, that it was unwise for them to all vote one way, as by dividing their vote between the two parties, they would make both parties equally interested in maintaining their right of suffrage, thereby giving the negroes to understand that they hold that right by a tenure that is not irrevocable, and that the Democrats might take it away in revenge for the colored race refusing to support them.

THE NEGROES IN THE CONTEST.

But it is one of the most pleasing features that the negroes cannot be cajoled, threatened, or deceived into the support of a Democrat, or of any one who has their support. It is one of the most amazing facts in human history that these black men who, eight years ago, were mere chattels, ignorant, debased, and supposed to have that mental imbecility which would be the natural consequence of two hundred years of debasement as no race was ever subjected to before, have a perception of their duty as citizens which it is impossible to dim. I have talked with hundreds of these men in the last few days, and have found no one of them who was not firmly resolved to vote the Republican ticket, both State and National, and who was not able at the same time to give a satisfactory reason for the proposed conduct. All of my conversations were with those of the common class I happened to meet in the streets of villages or on the cars, and no one of them probably could have given an elaborate explanation of their faith or have been able to define nice political distinctions, but every one of them had a reason for his faith sufficient to himself and his questioner. Just now, when one who has been known for a generation as the most radical of Radicals is the Presidential candidate, it might be supposed that the vision of the negro would be dimmed, and that he would be unable to clearly see his duty. Such, however, is not the case, and I can in no way illustrate this truth better than by relating an incident of the Democratic meeting here the other night of which I happened to be an eye-witness. Just beyond the hearing of the voice of Doolittle, who was garbling and perverting Boutwell's speech in a way that would have disgraced a pot house politician, was a group of several negroes. Presently a Greeleyite came along, and with a good deal of the old plantation dictatorial manner sought to have these negroes attend the meeting and listen to the Democratic arguments. None of the blacks paid any attention to him, whereupon he opened upon them with a fierce tirade to the effect that they would listen only to one side, and were more slaves than they ever were. To this, one of the group, a tall jet-black man, who was evidently a pure African, answered: "We doesn't know dat Sah, but we does know that we can't be tied up and whipped any more, dat our wives and children can't be sold away from us, and dat we has the money we earns, and we knows de Publican Party done git us all dat, and wese gwine to vote de Publican ticket." The Greeleyite hereupon changed his tactics and wanted to know what better Republican they wanted than Greeley, and launched into an impassioned eulogy of Greeley as the first and firm friend of the colored race, the original advocate of emancipation and negro suffrage. To all this the African only said: "Dat may all be, Sah. We nebber learn nuffin about it, but dar must be somethin' wrong wid Mr. Greeley now or you uns wouldn't be for him." This simple rejoinder was unanswerable, and the disconcerted Greeleyite strode away with the energetic but somewhat profane remark: "D—n you! Like all the rest, you'll vote for Grant in spite of h—l!" "We 'spects we will," was the shaft the colored man shot after him as he rejoined the other Greeleyites, who were squatted in the street, and at the moment listening to poor Tipton tell what an unutterably corrupt, infamous and tyrannical potentate Gen. Grant is.

FIRM IN THE FAITH.

This incident is a fair sample of what is passing in the negro's mind, and of the answers he makes when his faith is questioned. Many do not rejoin with such terrible force as did this unlettered man, who was but lately a chattel under the barbarous law which disgraced the American name, but almost without exception they make rejoinders which mean the same thing. They know that they owe to the Republican Party all those inestimable boons which have lifted them to manhood during these last splendid years, and they instinctively feel that their safety yet lies in the continued ascendency of the Republican organization. They do not care to reason on the matter, even if they were able; they know their terrible past, they know their comparatively pleasant present, and they dread the uncertainties of the future if the Republicans should be overthrown. The logic of the facts which lie upon the surface of their lives is convincing to their untutored minds, and almost without exception they will vote the Republican ticket. The Greeleyites admit the fact with many dismal denunciations of what they call the "abject adhesion of the cursed niggers to this d—d Republican Party."

SPIRIT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is not singular that the negroes adhere, especially in this State, to the Republicans. If no other cause could be given, the mere fact that the Democratic Party is engaged here in bowing for Greeley is a sufficient explanation. When a porpoise seeks a mountain-path as a usual promenade, the negroes of the South can be expected to join hands across the bloody chasm with the Democratic Party of the South, but not until then. Those Democratic hands are yet red with the blood of their brethren, yet clammy with the sweat wrung out by lashing of their race, and to clasp such hands, they would be something more or less than human. In their minds the Democratic Party South is indissolubly associated with more than two hundred years of bondage, with all the cruelties and indignities of slavery, with a merciless and protracted war for the perpetuation of their chains, with the most persistent and energetic efforts to reforge those chains after they had been shattered by Republican prowess, with the most resolute and vindictive attempts to prevent the establishment of their rights by constitutional enactment, and with the most wanton and brutal outrages when those attempts proved abortive. All these things are indelibly stamped upon the negro's mind, and now, when he hears the Democrats shouting for Greeley, and is told they have accepted the results of the war, he is incredulous. To them these new circumstances make the Democrats no better, but do make Mr. Greeley so much worse that they abandon him to his new friends. Under such a state of affairs it is impossible, even when the Democrats have put themselves under strong restraint, but that something of the old hate should appear. The affairs at Milton and Yanceyville were but aggravations of incidents occurring every day, which are trifling in themselves, but are of great significance as indicating the spirit which is underlying the Democratic professions of reconciliation. One such I happened to witness at a Democratic meeting here, when a cry of "Hurrah for Grant" was raised by one of a group of negroes gathered at a corner, a block away from the meeting. The cry being repeated, some one shouted "police," and there was great alacrity in responding to the call. Nobody, so far as I could learn, was arrested, but there were many angry words in denunciation of the "niggers," and threats of "cleaning them out," which could not be executed in consequence of their numbers and resolute determination not to be cleaned out. There was little in the affair in itself, but the remarks made by the Democracy were not indicative of a very complete change of heart, and were, therefore, discouraging to the optimist who imagines that they are contrite for the past and reliable for good conduct in the future.

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED.

Here is the chief truth, the leading characteristic of the contest in North Carolina which cannot be disputed, and which it is incumbent upon every patriot to remember. There is not a Democrat in North Carolina, who waged war upon the Union, who opposed emancipation and enfranchisement, who was a member of the Kuklux Klan, who is not for Greeley; there is scarcely a black in North Carolina, not one of the white Unionists who manifested his faith by something more than words during the terrible years of the war and the more horrible epoch of Kuklux ascendency who is not heartily for Grant. Herein is the significance of the North Carolina contest written so plainly that no man can fail to read it aright.

E. C.

A SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.

A Woman Alleged to Have Been Kicked to Death.

Coroner Keenan was requested, yesterday, to investigate the circumstances surrounding the sudden death of Mrs. Margaret Brown, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, which occurred early yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 429 Washington-street, and is supposed to have resulted from violence. A partial investigation disclosed the following facts. On Saturday evening the deceased woman, accompanied by her husband, Michael Brown, went to Washington Market to purchase a supply of provisions for Sunday. During their peregrinations they visited several rum shops and both the husband and wife became intoxicated. On their way home they called on a friend, Patrick Dwyer, at No. 23 Desbrosses-street, where they partook of more liquor, and Mrs. Brown lay down on the floor and fell asleep. Dwyer afterward attempted to rouse Mrs. Brown, and endeavored to induce her to go home. Finally a quarrel arose between him and the drunken woman, which resulted in a fight, during which, it is alleged, Dwyer kicked Mrs. Brown in the side and abdomen. The woman complained of great pain, and after being taken to her home continued to grow worse, until death ensued at six o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, was then informed, and forthwith caused the arrest of Dwyer, and he is now locked up to await the result of the inquest. Dr. Wooster Beach will, today, make an autopsy of the remains.

A BOY MURDER.

A Boy of Sixteen while Drunk Fatally Stabs a Boy of the Same Age.

William Malloy, a boy sixteen years old, residing at No. 310 East Twelfth-street, is employed in a gold refining establishment in Forsyth-street. Among his acquaintances was John Lee, a boy of the same age, residing at No. 316 Mott-street. Young Malloy, on Saturday evening, met Lee in Mott-street, and asked him to go on a spree. Lee refused, and Malloy left. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Malloy came through Mott-street intoxicated, and met Lee in front of No. 306 Mott-street. A dispute followed, during which Malloy drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Lee four times in the neck, severing the arteries. Lee fell on the sidewalk, and Malloy escaped. Officer Croker came up and carried Lee, who bleeding terribly, to the Station-house. Dr. Greenough pronounced the wound very dangerous, and ordered Lee to be taken to Bellevue Hospital, which was at once done.

Detective Brennan proceeded to work up the case, and in half an hour learned where Malloy lived. On proceeding to the residence of Malloy's parents, Malloy was found lying across his bed stupefied from drinking. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and fully identified by Lee as the boy who stabbed him. On being arraigned before Justice Scott, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Malloy was held to await the result of Lee's injuries, which are now declared to be of a fatal character. Malloy says he does not recollect having ever struck Lee.

Assaulting Police Officers in Brooklyn.

At 2½ o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer McGann, of the Third Brooklyn Sub-Precinct having arrested one of a disorderly gang, at the corner of Van Brunt and Dykeman streets, was set upon by a crowd, who rescued his prisoner and then beat the officer over the head with his own club, until he was almost insensible. The ruffians made their escape at the time; but six of them—Peter Kerrigan, John Bond, James Connory, John Dougherty, James Bond and James Scott—were afterward arrested.

At 3¾ o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer Burrell attempted to disperse a disorderly crowd of men, who were congregated in front of Higgins' drinking-shop, corner of Seventh and Grand streets, Brooklyn, E. D., when one of them, Cornelius Brown, struck him a severe blow over the head. Brown was arrested.

Marlow's Attempt to Murder His Jailer.

The Jamestown *Journal* of Friday has a special dispatch from Mayville giving particulars of the attempt by Marlow, the murderer, to kill Mr. Dwight Dutton, the turnkey of the jail, and make his escape. It seems that when Dutton, about 7 o'clock on Friday morning, went into the cell of Marlow the latter was lying in wait and struck him on the head with a bedpost, knocking him down and inflicting two dangerous scalp wounds. The blows did not render Dutton entirely insensible, and he grappled with the murderer, knocked him down and ran out, locking Marlow in the hall. Marlow then broke a looking-glass, and taking one of the pieces cut a deep gash below and back of each of his ankle joints. He was found lying on his bed bleeding profusely. Physicians were called and the flow of blood arrested. He was placed in irons. Mr. Dutton, the turnkey, is said to be doing well.

A Fatal Case of Laudanum—Whisky and Morphine.

The particulars of a case of death from an overdose of laudanum were yesterday brought to light at the Coroner's office. The victim is Mrs. Catharine J. Webb, a native of this City, fifty-two years of age, who died on the 17th inst. from an overdose of laudanum taken by herself on the day previous, at No. 50 East Ninth-street. Coroner Young held an inquest at the house of deceased on the same day, but failed to make any return of the papers until yesterday, after inquiries had been made for them. Mr. J. K. Clinton, a resident of the house, testified that the deceased was of intemperate habits, and had told him that she was in the habit of taking morphine, and he had also heard that she was in the habit of taking whisky and morphine as stimulants.

Mr. Wm. H. Webb, son of the deceased, stated that at 9½ P. M. on the 16th inst. his mother swallowed the poison; he was in her room at the time, and, while sitting by the window, heard her scream; he ran to the bed to see what was the matter, but could not arouse her; she continued unconscious until the next morning, when death ensued.

Dr. E. T. J. Marsh made an autopsy and found that death had resulted from an overdose of laudanum, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

GREELEY'S INTRIGUE.

How He Bargained for the Democratic Nomination—Pensions to Disabled Rebel Soldiers Part of the Programme.

From the Times of Yesterday.

The Binghamton *Republican* of Friday evening publishes a portion of its promised revelations of Greeley's correspondence with active Democrats of this State, begun last year, and looking to his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic Party. The *Republican* says that Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y., is the originator of the movement which made Horace Greeley the Democratic candidate for President. Carmichael is a farmer, probably between fifty and fifty-five years of age, who owns and resides upon a tract of 240 acres of improved land, two miles west of the village of Unadilla, in Otsego County. For over twenty years he has enjoyed the reputation of being a politician of influence and sagacity, and he was consulted in times of important political movements by Dickinson and other eminent men. He has often attended State Conventions—sometimes as a delegate; and in 1860 he attended the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions in the interest of Mr. Dickinson. The substance of his statements is given by the *Republican* as follows:

"Carmichael wrote to Mr. Greeley last September, giving him his view about the then coming Presidential campaign, and inviting Greeley to become a candidate. Carmichael's letter was addressed inside to 'Hon. Horace Greeley, the next President of the United States.' Carmichael told Mr. Greeley that the time had come to 'raft over,' and he thought the Democratic leaders would drop old issues and support him.

Mr. Greeley answered the letter in a short time. He expressed, (then or afterward—the writer is not certain as to time here,) his willingness to become a candidate, but was fearful that the Democratic leaders would not support him. A letter from him invited Carmichael to an interview with him. Carmichael said he went down to New-York soon after receiving that letter, and had a long talk with Greeley in the *Tribune* office. Greeley told Carmichael that Horatio Seymour was a standing candidate with the Democratic Party, and that Mr. Seymour would not step aside for him.

Carmichael answered that he could not tell about that, as Gov. Seymour had not been asked, and had not said what he would do. Carmichael then offered to undertake to secure Seymour's consent and co-operation to the movement, and Mr. Greeley agreed to be a candidate provided he succeeded with Mr. Seymour and other prominent Democrats.

Within a short time after the interview with Greeley, Carmichael saw Gov. Seymour. He was not inclined to receive the proposition with much favor. Carmichael gave him his views and left him to think the matter over. At that time Seymour thought that perhaps Hutchins could be agreed upon as a candidate.

It was not long before Carmichael saw Seymour again, by appointment, and he said he had made up his mind that Carmichael was right, and that the Democrats could support Greeley; or if a portion of the Republican Party preferred making a change in the Administration the Democrats should not take advantage of the movement.

Carmichael informed Mr. Greeley, as soon as convenient, of his success with Gov. Seymour, and went about the State, immediately, to consult with Democratic leaders. The proposition met with very strong opposition, but the fact that it was about the only thing they could do, convinced the party leaders that they had better do it. If they should elect a prominent man from their ranks he would have political associations, and friends that he could not help serving, and they could not get such an administration as they could by taking up a man with no former political associations he would be under obligations to recognize. The leaders of both parties are corrupt. Such Democratic leaders as Belmont, Marble and others have been making money and political capital out of our following, and the party has continually lost. Three millions of Democratic votes had become useless for want of proper management of them, and we thought it was time to turn the tables and compel the leaders to follow for a while. In 1860 we might have elected Houston, if we had nominated him, over Lincoln, because Houston claimed that the Territories were the common property of all the States, and the Democrats all over the United States could have united on that principle. In 1864 we could have elected Reverdy Johnson over Lincoln. And in 1868 we could have elected Chase over Grant. We had fooled away so many opportunities that we concluded that it was best to drop some of the old, unpopular doctrines this Fall and come out in shape to succeed.

Carmichael refused to show any letters, alleging that he had already shown letters to the editor of this paper. He said he did not understand Mr. Greeley as desiring there should be secrecy about the movement. (Precisely how he desired to be understood here is uncertain.)

The first plan, Carmichael said, was to call a convention in Otsego County to nominate Mr. Greeley, and start the campaign in that manner.

Last April Mr. Greeley wrote to Carmichael saying that he believed the Democrats preferred a candidate from their own ranks, and would not unite in his support, therefore he desired to be withdrawn from the canvass. But Carmichael prevailed upon him to stick to it until they knew what the Democratic leaders would do. It was not best to back down before they had time to work the thing up."

CORROBORATIVE STATEMENTS.

The *Republican* also gives the substance of independent statements by several reputable citizens of Otsego County, mainly of Unadilla, relating to Carmichael, the Greeley and Seymour letters, &c. We quote two of them:

"Henry Van Deusen, at Unadilla, has seen some of Mr. Carmichael's letters from Greeley, and Seymour—quite a large number from Greeley. Carmichael read Greeley's letters to him, and they all had more or less reference to Greeley's being a candidate for the Presidency. One letter from Greeley, received the last of April, spoke of the necessity of some Democrat going to Cincinnati in order to secure Greeley's nomination there, and his preference was that Carmichael should go. Hon. Robert W. Courtney, of Sidney, saw Carmichael last March, at his (Courtney's) house, and had considerable conversation with him on the subject of running Greeley for the Presidency. Carmichael produced a letter from Greeley on the subject of holding a Convention to nominate him in Otsego County, at which he advised that such a movement at that time would be premature."

AFFIDAVITS.

The *Republican* also gives two affidavits of gentlemen who were more intimately acquainted with the contents of the letters than most of the others. One of these, Mr. Charles S. Carpenter, is editor of the Oneonta *Herald*, a weekly Republican newspaper. A part of his information was of an earlier stage of the conspiracy than that of other witnesses; it did not include the Seymour branch of the conspiracy. The position of Mr. Greeley concerning the rebel soldiers he stated some time ago in his journal. Below we give these affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. CARPENTER.

ONEONTA, July 17, 1872.

C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Oneonta, Otsego County, in the State of New-York, and that he is well acquainted with Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, in said county. That Carmichael has for many years been a Democrat, interested in County, State and National Conventions, which he frequently attended; and that he has for about a year past been engaged in seeking a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. That Carmichael was last Fall in correspondence with Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour, on the question of making new issues: one of which was the *payment of pensions to disabled rebel soldiers*, as well as to Union soldiers; and that deponent saw letters from said Greeley and from Seymour, on that question. That one of Greeley's letters, which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting, and by the *Tribune* heading, (this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichael, asking his views on the confederate pension question,) expressed the views of Mr. Greeley as *favorable to the passage of a law providing that the general Government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers*; although he (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass such a bill. That deponent read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning; and it was freely discussed between Carmichael and deponent. That this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August, or early in September, 1871. Deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject, at about the same time. Mr. Seymour expressed himself *in opposition to making the pension question an issue then.*

That deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley addressed to Carmichael, in which Greeley invited Carmichael to call on him in New-York, to talk over political issues that had been broached between them; and a separate part of that letter, which deponent did not have opportunity of reading carefully, expressed, as deponent casually noticed, and was distinctly informed by Carmichael, the possibility that Greeley would accept the nomination for President, if the nomination were tendered to him in 1872. That Carmichael was absent from Otsego shortly afterward, and received from Greeley, as Carmichael distinctly and emphatically stated to him, *Mr. Greeley's positive consent to be the Democratic candidate for President* in 1872, if the nomination were given to him. The date of this letter was in October, 1871.

That Carmichael endeavored to induce deponent to consent to advocate paying pensions to Southern soldiers, as a measure of conciliation between North and South, and to support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency.

That it was fully understood between deponent and Carmichael that Greeley was to be pressed for Democratic nomination. That deponent regarded Carmichael as a candid man, who treated these subjects with the utmost seriousness; and that deponent is fully convinced that his correspondence and interviews, and their meaning and results, were described by him honestly and faithfully.

C. S. CARPENTER.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1872.

E. M. CARVER, Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. IRELAND.

Louis E. Ireland, of Unadilla, Otsego County, New-York, being sworn, says that Lewis Carmichael, also of Unadilla, whom he has known for six years, has frequently been in deponent's office in Unadilla, and has shown deponent letters from Horace Greeley, of New-York, five or six in number; and one letter of Horatio Seymour; that deponent did not readily read Greeley's letters, except the heading and signature—Carmichael being addressed as "Friend Carmichael" in one or more of them—which letters deponent held in his hand. Their contents related to matters understood between Carmichael and Greeley, some of the letters passing on as though connected with previous business; and one of the letters invited Carmichael to go to Cincinnati. These letters were shown to deponent in the last of March or first of April, 1872. Carmichael then said to deponent that Greeley would be nominated at Cincinnati, and the Democrats would adopt him; that the only point there was, that Greeley should get the Cincinnati nomination. Deponent perused Horatio Seymour's letter, which he read easily, and recognized the handwriting, according to his previous knowledge of it, as Seymour's. The subjects of that letter were as follows: It mentioned an interview of Carmichael and Seymour, and an interview of Carmichael and Greeley, saying he (Seymour) was more favorably impressed with the turn of matters, with which he seemed satisfied; mentioned the tariff question, and said the best way was to leave the issue a vague one, as Carmichael had proposed, so as to unite persons of different views in the coalition movement; suggested that if Greeley favored this it would smooth the way to the end. Deponent's strong impression is that Greeley's candidacy was mentioned, but of that he does not say positively. The time when this letter was read by deponent was about the last of March or the first of April, 1872.

The subject had previously been brought to deponent's attention by Carmichael; but when the letters were shown, particularly Greeley's letters, deponent thought the matter almost too absurd for notice; but after the Cincinnati nomination he understood their importance, and endeavored to procure copies. He would have exposed the matter, except that he had hopes of procuring the letters, or copies of them.

Deponent was informed, in December, 1871, from the statement of Carmichael, that *Greeley had promised Carmichael the tone of the Tribune would be changed about the first of the year*, 1872; and that deponent, on noticing, saw the change, which statement of Carmichael deponent can prove on competent testimony of a public officer. Deponent further remembers that in one of Greeley's letters Chase was mentioned as now feeble and broken down. Deponent makes this statement on his honor as a citizen; and because he believes the facts he has mentioned should be exposed.

L. E. IRELAND.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of July, 1872.

FREDERICK A. SANDS,
Notary Public for Otsego County, N. Y.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Journal* appends the following list of the letters, with references to the corroborative statements of citizens.

Lewis Carmichael to Horatio Seymour.—August, 1871. Proposing pensions for disabled rebel soldiers. [Affidavit of Chas. S. Carpenter.]

Lewis Carmichael to Horace Greeley.—August, 1871. Proposing pensions for disabled rebel soldiers, and asking Greeley's views. [Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—August or September, 1871. Declining to advocate then the payment of rebel pensions. [Mr. Carpenter's affidavit.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—August or September, 1871. Declaring in favor of a law giving pensions, by United States Government, to rebel soldiers, though doubting Congress, &c. [Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

Lewis Carmichael to Horace Greeley.—September, 1871. Addressing Greeley as "next President of the United States," and asking him to be the candidate of the Democrats and all dissatisfied men. Carmichael gave his views about politics. [Statement of Carmichael.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—Oct. 4, 1871. Deprecating Democratic failure to nominate Chase in 1868 against Republicans; setting Chase aside for 1872 as "feeble and broken down;" proposing united action to "close the wounds opened by the war;" saying he could not see his way quite clearly to 1872. [Already published in part by us, and further certified to by affidavit of Dr. Ireland.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—October, 1871. Inviting Carmichael to call on Greeley in New-York to talk over issues, &c., and expressing possibility might consent to be a candidate. [Statement of Carmichael, (who testifies Greeley fully consented,) statement of H. H. Howard and affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—About December, 1871. Referring to interviews of Greeley and Carmichael, and Carmichael and Seymour; expressing satisfaction with the progress of affairs; acceding to Carmichael's plan of non-committal tariff issue, and commending Greeley's acceptance of plan, as looking to the end. [Statement of Carmichael and affidavit of Dr. Ireland. Carmichael asserts Seymour's subsequent full agreement to support Greeley.]

Horatio Seymour to Waldo Hutchins.—About February, 1872. Seymour had been unable to see Hutchins, according to Carmichael's request, and so wrote to him. Contents of this letter best known to Seymour and Hutchins. [Statement of B. F. Arnold, Esq.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—About February. Statement of these facts to Carmichael. [Statement of B. F. Arnold, Esq.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—About February, 1872. Suggesting that Democratic influence should be exerted for Greeley at Cincinnati, and that Carmichael should go there. [Affidavit of Dr. Ireland, and statement of Henry Van Dusen.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—April, 1872. Suggesting that it was not politic yet to undertake an independent movement for Greeley in Otsego County, as Carmichael had proposed. [Statement of Hon. R. W. Courtney.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—Doubting whether the Democrats would really favor him; and proposing to withdraw from the candidacy; but persuaded by Carmichael to wait and see. [Statement of Carmichael.]

Lewis Carmichael to Reuben E. Fenton.—About March. Inclosing Seymour's letter, noting what he (Seymour) had written to Hutchins. [B. F. Arnold.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—Stating the results of the Seymour-Fenton correspondence "all right." [Howard.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—May 1, 1871. Stating correspondence about Cincinnati Convention, (as Carmichael explains.) [Substance of letter already published, on our authority.]

Horatio Seymour to Waldo Hutchins.—April, 1872. Contents known to Seymour and Hutchins. Stated by Carmichael to be final arrangement for Cincinnati Convention. [Acknowledged in Seymour's letter to Carmichael of May 1. Affidavit of Seymour's acknowledgment if challenged.]

Waldo Hutchins to Horatio Seymour.—On or before May 1, 1872. Contents best known to Hutchins and Seymour. Seymour's letter says the reply of Hutchins was pleasant, or satisfactory. [Acknowledged in Seymour's letter to Carmichael of May 1. Affidavit, if challenged.]

Independent Statement by the Editor of the Oneonta Herald—The Proposed Pension for Disabled Rebel Soldiers.

On Wednesday last Mr. Charles S. Carpenter published in his newspaper, the Oneonta *Herald*, the following explanatory statement in reference to a paragraph he had copied from the Binghamton *Republican* relating to the manner in which Mr. Greeley first consented to be the Democratic candidate for President. It will be seen that he withholds the name of the Otsego County Democrat, Mr. Lewis Carmichael, which was given in the extracts from the Binghamton *Republican*, published above. Mr. Carpenter alludes to Carmichael's and Greeley's earlier operations when he says:

"Of the facts in the above we are perfectly conversant, and, indeed, have possessed that intelligence for months. The 'Otsego man' visited the *Herald* office during the month of September, 1871, with tales of pity for the South. More frank than a majority of the Democrats, this gentleman never, during the war, pretended to be in sympathy with the North; but, on the contrary, he favored the Confederacy. Like Horace Greeley, he would pay slaveholders for the property Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation deprived them of. But at this time the 'Otsego man' had a special mission—to secure the passage of a bill in Congress providing that pensions be paid to Southern disabled soldiers; in fact, that the Pension law, as now existing, apply to all cases of death or injury caused by the war, whether in the Union or Confederate armies. Mr. Greeley was written to in its relation, and answer asked for. In reply, Honest (!) Horace said he *favored the pension proposition, and believed it right toward the South*, although he felt sure Congress would not enact such a provision. This is no prediction, for we read the letter, and therefore know whereof we affirm.

The 'Otsego man,' encouraged at eliciting Greeley's attention, next suggested that he, H. G., be a candidate for Presidential nomination, by the Democracy, and this Democrat seeking a Democratic candidate, received from Mr. Greeley, an assent to be the candidate. This we received from the philosopher's secret agent in Otsego County.

Bear in mind that this letter in regard to the Presidency *was written in October, 1871, previous to the State election, and while Mr. Greeley and the Tribune were ostensibly devoted to the Republican Party.* From this time until the holding of the Cincinnati Convention this Democrat, whose name we shall expose when necessary, was making 'tours' of this State, in the interest of Greeley, calling upon Seymour, Hoffman, Littlejohn and others. The result is what we now see. Democrats and 'Liberal' Republicans may talk of 'the people's voice,' as exhibited at Cincinnati and Baltimore, but Horace Greeley knows and the people are learning, that the Democratic candidate obtained his nomination through a bargain with Horatio Seymour and Waldo Hutchings, negotiations commencing as early as October, 1871."

A Descent on a Gambling-House.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. McCullough and Sergts. Schutz and Boehm, of the Eighth Precinct, with a section of patrolmen, made a raid on the low "Keno" game at the corner of Grand-street and South Fifth-avenue, of which William Dailey is said to be the proprietor. The police arrested Dailey and nine men found playing "Keno" on the premises, and seized all the gaming implements. The prisoners were subsequently arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination.

Funeral of the Late Col. French—A Tribute from the Employes of French's Hotel.

The funeral of Col. Richard French was observed at his late residence, No. 2 Gramercy Park, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. A large concourse of friends and relatives thronged the parlors of the family residence. The floral offerings were very numerous. The pall-bearers consisted of Gen. Duryea, Chas. A. Baudeine, Capt. Jas. A. Boyle, Hiram Dixon, Henry M. Smith, Wm. O'Brien, and Messrs. Kemp and Webb. The funeral ceremony was rendered by Rev. Dr. Cook, of St. Bartholomew's (Episcopal) Church, after which the body was taken to Green Wood. The hearse was escorted by a guard of honor from the Twelfth Regiment, of which the deceased was formerly commandant, and consisted of Col. Genderfield, Capts. Healy, Brady, Dowley and Baxter, Lieuts. Fackser, Fanning and Hines, Adjt. Murphy, and Sergts. White and Taylor.

The employes of French's Hotel manifested their affection in a tribute of flowers, consisting of a cross, harp, crown and anchor, and in the following memoriam:

IN MEMORIAM.

We, the employes of French's Hotel, in presenting these flowers to our departed employer, as the last tribute which we may be permitted to bestow on earth, desire also to mingle our voices in the wail of regret which resounds from all sides, and, though it be our last humble service to the dead, we shall still continue to serve his living memory and bear witness to the many noble traits which unostentatiously were dwelling in his heart, and which ever manifested themselves on all proper occasions. We tender our warmest and sincerest sympathies to the sons and daughters who suddenly have been deprived of so just, yet kind and indulgent a father, and we especially condole with the mother who so deeply and painfully will miss a faithful companion and the strong supporting arm which has hitherto upheld and led her on the path of this earthly pilgrimage. Life at best is but short, and though the pangs of parting are heavy the separation is but brief, and in that happier world to come reunions shall take place, made doubly sweet by partings here. In grateful remembrance of the merits and worth of the departed, and in sympathy with the grief of the bereaved, we tender these sincere words of respect and consolation, and pray that a holier balm may soothe the sorrowing ones.

Sunday Brawls in This City.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, during a fight in the liquor-store of Edward Donnelley, at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, Luke Brennan, aged thirty-five, a native of Ireland, was stabbed over the left eye by John McCullen, and severely injured. He was attended by Dr. Frazer, and McCullin was arrested and locked up.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Cornelius O'Keefe, aged forty, residing at No. 425 East Fifty-ninth-street, entered the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the left shoulder. He stated that while standing in front of his residence he was fired upon by some unknown assailant, who fled. The wound, which was not of a serious nature, was dressed by Dr. Thomas, and O'Keefe was taken to his home.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, while Patrolman Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was on duty at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, he was suddenly assaulted by eight unknown ruffians, who came up behind him, knocked him down, wrenched his baton from him, and beat him with it very severely. The assailants succeeded in making their escape before assistance arrived. One of the ruffians made off with the officer's cap.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, as Thomas Kenny, aged fourteen, of No. 435 First-avenue, was entering the hallway of his residence, he was suddenly assaulted by some unknown person, and during the scuffle which ensued Kenny had one of his hands severely cut with a knife. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and his unknown assailant escaped.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Bremervorde Social Club, of this City and Brooklyn, passed the day at Spring Hill Grove.

The New-York Sing Academie, a leading German vocal organization, yesterday enjoyed an excursion to Fort Lee.

Rev. Father Bjerring, the priest of the Russian Church, returned yesterday from St. Petersburg to New-York.

The German Imperial Music Corps of the Berlin Grenadier Regiment gave a concert at the Lion Brewery Park yesterday.

Early yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the bay-loft of the stable of Patrick Joyce, No. 126½ Cedar-street, causing $100 damage; fully insured.

The New-York Schuetzen Batallion will hold its fifth annual Schuetzen Fest at Hamilton Park today. Several other Schuetzen organizations will participate.

The remains of an unknown man were found, yesterday, floating in the East River, at the foot of Rivington-street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Andrew and Edward Brophy were held in $300 bail each to answer for brutally assaulting Thomas Curten, of No. 1,123 Second-avenue.

Charles Bunhardt, of No. 751 Ninth-avenue, was locked up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for assaulting officer Reynolds, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on Saturday night.

Edward F. Wood, a sailor on board the steam-ship City of Mexico, who, on Friday last, was terribly scalded by an escape of steam while cleaning out the boilers, died yesterday at the Park Hospital.

At a late hour on Saturday night, a fire occurred in the apartments of James Farmer, at No. 256 West Thirty-eighth-street, caused by a window-shade taking fire from a gas-light. The flames were extinguished by Mrs. Farmer, who had her hands severely burned.

A Swiss national festival will be held, under the auspices of the United Swiss Societies, at Jones' Wood today. The festivities will embrace several national games, athletic play, a prize shooting, a dance in costumes, an illustration of a Swiss marriage two centuries ago, fire-works, &c.

Alonzo Cox, a noted pick-pocket, who frequents Shay's drinking saloon, on the Bowery, was arrested by Detective Jarboe, of the Seventh Precinct, for stealing $8 from John Black, of No. 662 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, while the latter was riding on a Belt Line car on Saturday evening.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Jeremiah Clifford, of No. 150 East Eighty-eighth-street, while suffering from delirium tremens, jumped over the wall of a steep embankment at One Hundred and Third-street and Fifth-avenue, and fractured his skull in a terrible manner. He was removed to the Reception Hospital in a dying condition.

BROOKLYN.

John Brokig and George Miller had an altercation in Williamsburg at 12½ o'clock Saturday night, during which Brokig stabbed Miller in the breast and right arm with a small pocket-knife. Brokig was arrested.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at the foot of North Third-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It is supposed to be that of the man who committed suicide in that vicinity Thursday night.

An incendiary fire occurred at the corner of Sackett-street and New-York-avenue early yesterday morning, destroying a two-story frame house owned by a Mr. Elkin, and occupied by M. J. Manning as a dwelling. Insurance not reported.

Early yesterday morning John Cooney met George Smith near the Grand-street Ferry, E. D., and after taking a few drinks together Cooney made an attempt to rob Smith of his watch. Smith called the police and had his friend arrested.

Hamer Daverke, a German, aged thirty-one years, was arrested, Saturday night, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining $50 worth of leather from Adolph Gottmacher, of No. 125 Cambridge-place, who represented his residence as at No. 302 Third-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday an eight-year old son of Mitchell Young, of Southold, was drowned in Hog Neck.

The Hoffman lunacy case was settled last Saturday, by the granting by Judge Armstrong of the defendant's motion annul and set aside all the proceedings.

John Farmer, the man who was shot Saturday morning by Officer Heeney, in Long Island City, is fast failing. The officer states he had no intention of seriously wounding Farmer.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County met in Hempstead on Saturday, on invitation of the Supervisor of the town, to view that locality, and discuss its desirability as a location for the new Court-house. No definite action was taken.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday, Rose, aged two years, daughter of Martin Finn, Village Constable, was drowned in the brook at Stapleton. The body was found in the sewer under the Stapleton Park, where the high tide had carried it. Coroner Lea held an inquest.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Col. Harry Rockafellar, Mrs. Rockafellar, Gen. Wilson, Lieut. Grant, Miss E. Owens, Mrs. Ellen Towell, Mrs. E. L. Muller, T. H. McNamee, Mrs. E. McNamee, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Hirst, Mrs. Hirst, Miss Hirst, Mr. Bartlett, Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Lecompte, R. H. Galbraith, Y. S. Buck, Mrs. Buck, Miss Buck, Mrs. David Blakely, Miss Jennie Blakely, Miss Bertha Blakely and servant, Miss Leach, J. G. Sibbald, H. Clinch, J. R. Larwell, Rev. H. R. Waite, A. F. Sterling, H. P. Cooper, Mr. Schureman, E. P. Freeman, Mrs. Freeman, W. S. Ellison, A. J. Adams, J. G. Barnes, Ira Bradley, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Bradley, R. M. Barnes, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Farrington, H. N. Williams, E. Gadd, Robert Hogg, J. Leslie Turnbull, G. S. Darling, Mr. Belknap, E. K. Lawrence, H. K. Furniss, H. Cantorowich, Mrs. Leo, Rev. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Shea, Mr. Coyle, Mr. Bowes, H. Foley, J. Gross, W. W. Jefferis, E. O. Gooding, D. W. Miller, Jr., A. M. Hawes, J. B. Sutherland, E. S. Sturgess, Jonathan McCullogh, H. McLain, J. D. Brebner, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Seymour, A. S. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Davies, Mr. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Miss Barnes, Miss Carrie Wood, R. Brundrett, Jr., Mr. Finlay, C. R. Brush, Samuel Lord, Jr., Mrs. Lord, C. O. Baines, Mrs. W. A. Collins, Mrs. S. K. Satterlee, G. W. Randall, Mrs. Randall, child and servant, Rev. A. C. Myers, Chas. W. Waldron, P. E. Vacquerce, J. E. Adriance, J. R. Adriance, Mr. Whiteside, Master William Whiteside, Master Whiteside, Thomas Bayley.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool—Mr. W. Douglas, J. Hughes, W. H. Webster, Wm. Haddoch, J. Gall, S. Caroell, J. E. Overbaugh and lady, Miss C. E. Dodge, Mr. J. Simon, J. J. Wagner, J. E. Mooney, M. Mooney, J. G. Garety, G. P. Burnell, Mrs. Bridson, Mr. Coffin, Rev. Father Riordan, Rev. Father O'Farrell, Mr. G. W. Jones and lady, Miss Webb and nurse, Master J. W. Webb, Mr. J. M. Webb and lady, Rev. J. G. Ames, Rev. J. C. Taylor, Mr. J. D. Steel and lady, Mrs. G. B. Neysmith, Master G. B. Neysmith, Master J. Nesmith, Mrs. Skitt and child, Mrs. M. J. Mason, Mr. Merriman, Mr. J. Shackell, W. McBride.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:47 | Sun sets....7:23 | Moon rises....9:23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:09 | Gov. Island..9:58 | Hell Gate..11:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 21.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 702 passengers to J. H. Sparks. July 19, lat. 43 04, lon. 61 04, spoke ship Standard, (Br.,) bound E.; 20th, lat. 41 06, lon. 67 55, bark A. W. Singleton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Antwerp, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool July 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 408 passengers to John G. Dale. July 15, lat. 50 40, lon. 31 08, passed bark Polina, (Br.,) bound E.; same date, lat. 50 18, lon. 33 53, bark Sarpedon, (Br.,) bound W.; same date, lat. 49 54, lon. 36 00, a bark showing signals B. V. L. S., bound E.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool July 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. July 13, lat. 49 50, lon. 22, passed a small schooner-rigged steam-ship bound W.; 16th, lat. 45 36, lon. 41 2, a National steam-ship bound E.; 20th, lat. 41 25, lon. 64 40, an Inman steam-ship do.; same date, at 2 P. M., 352 miles E. of Sandy Hook, ship American Congress, from London for New-York; same date, 4½ P. M., 328 miles E. of Sandy Hook, ship Asia, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to G. B. Merrick.

Ship Loch Katrine, (of Glasgow,) McCallum, London 40 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Took the northern passage, and had strong W. winds up to Cape Race; from thence light W. winds and thick fog; June 28, lat. 45 4, lon. 35 42, spoke ship City of Montreal, bound E.

Bark Comet, (of Montrose,) Petrie, Cardiff 52 ds., with railway iron to order. Took the northern passage and had strong W. winds the entire passage; was 28 ds. W. of the Banks: July 16, lat. 40 1, lon. 67 38, spoke bark Jura, from Philadelphia for Gibraltar.

Bark Natal, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Shore, Messina 74 ds., with lemons, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Master. Passed Gibraltar May 2; took the northern passage, and had light westerly winds and calms; was 20 ds. W. of the Banks with thick fog.

Bark Frank Wallace, Pictou, N. S., 17 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had light W. winds and thick fog.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Nickerson, Carthagena 20 ds., with rubber, fustic, &c., to Ribon & Munez—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig M. McFarlane, (of Halifax,) Hall, Cow Bay 19 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had light S. W. winds and thick fog.

Brig Alice Starrett, Munroe, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had light S. W. winds and thick fog.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Granada,) Simmons, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had light S. E. and S. W. winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port schr. Jesse Carl and M. D. Leach, for New-York in a few days.

Schr. A. C. Leverett, Stevens, Jacksonville, 5 ds., with Yellow Pine to the New-Haven Steam Saw-mill Company, vessel to S. H. Mills & Co. The A. C. L. is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Old Chad, (of Boothbay,) McClintock, Jamel 12 ds., with coffee and logwood to Morrison & Bartow—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Maryland, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Flondon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelphi, Snow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Ann Howell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Grand Island, McIntyre, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. L. O. Chase, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Emma, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Tillie E. Wyman, Dighton, for Rondout.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.

Schr. W. N. Gessner, Egbert, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Eugene, Hall, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Baker, Providence.

Schr. John Tway, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Turner, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Woods, Bartlet, Virginia.

Schr. Marcena, Monson, Virginia.

Schr. Orvetta, Bodine, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, South, clear.

Miscellaneous.

Ship I. F. Chapman, Stone, from Shields, which arr. 19th, and anchored outside the bar, came up this A. M. (21st,) and reports: Took the northern passage, and had light westerly winds; has been 21 ds. W. of the Banks, with light S. W. winds and fog; June 22, lat. 42 03, lon. 37 18, spoke bark Proteus, hence for Cadiz; July 13, on George's Bank, spoke pilot-boat Washington, No. 22. The I. F. C. went ashore at 8 o'clock P. M., of 20th, on the S. W. edge of the Upper Middle, Lower Bay, and was got off at 7:40 o'clock A. M. of 21st, with the aid of tug-boats Mat Rowe and Robt. Robinson, without any apparent damage.

Spoken.

July 19, by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, lat. 41 12, lon. 67, brig Wesley & Seymour, Sutherreen, from Aspinwall, for Cow Bay, 20 ds. out; had three men sick with climate fever.

July 4, lat. 40, lon. 47 40, bark Geo. Kingman, from Matanzas for Queenstown.

July 6, lat. 40 51, lon. 48 16, brig Ursalina from Cadiz for New-York.

July 15, lat. 43 16, lon. 61 45, bark Celeste, Clark, from Liverpool for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21.—Arr. barks Sarah M. Smith, from Liverpool; Abraham Young, from Gottenburg; Excelsior, from Cadiz; M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos: brig Ellen H., from Port Spain.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—Arr. brig Altavila, from Baltimore; schrs. Eothen, from New-York; Annie Harris, from Norfolk.

Sld. bark Carmen, for Barcelona.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Arr. steam-ships Huntsville, from New-York; Saragossa, from Baltimore.

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